THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE FINE ARTS.

Rothermel's Painting of "The Battle of Gettysburg.

The great three days' conflict that was waged at Gettysburg was the culmination of the war for the preservation of the Union, and it practically decided the fate of the Rebellion. From the time that the baffled and broken army of Lee commenced its retreat to the Potomac the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy declined, and the total collapse that occurred when Lee surrendered at Appomattox was only a question of time. The battle of Gettysburg was a splendid display of valor on both sides. The Rebels were determined if possible to make Pennsylvania the battle-field instead of Virginia, and to obtain possession of the rich cities of Philadelphia and New York. The rank and file, as well as the leaders, knew what a rich prize was at stake, and with the remembrances of impoverished and war-trodden Virginia in their minds, and the almost unlimited wealth of Pennsylvania and New York before them, they met the Union army at Gettysburg with a determination to stake everything upon the issues of the battle. The consequences of a victory for the Rebels were fully appreciated by the Union army and its leaders, and they were inspired to make a mighty effort to make this invasion of loyal Pennsylvania the last, and to strike a blow that would have a decisive effect in determining the fortunes of the war. For three long July days the battle raged, and then the broken fragments of Lee's army fled towards the Potomac, leaving the field strewn with the wounded, dead, and dying who had fallen in the furious charges made upon the Union ranks. From first to last this was one of the most fiercely contested combats of the war, and it is no disparagement to the officers in command to say that the victory was achieved even more by the hard fighting of the men in the ranks than by good generalship.

It was eminently proper that the Legislature of the State within whose borders such a battle as that of Gettysburg was fought should desire to possess a memorial of it in the shape of a great historical picture, that upon a single canvas would epitomise the conflict and hand down to future generations the counterfeit presentments of the officers and men who specially distinguished themselves. By a fortunate coincidence, the only American painter who was capable of doing full justice to such a subject was also a Pennsylvanian, and there was a general feeling of congratulation when the commission for the picture was given to Mr. Peter F. Rothermel of this city.

Mr. Rothermel is *the* American colorist, and in his coloring, as in the other characteristics of his style, he is original and distinctively American. None of the European color masters can approach him in the peculiar qualities that give his pictures their greatest value, and there are few if any artists on either side of the Atlantic who are in other respects as highly qualified to appropriately treat such a subject as "The Battle of Gettysburg." It was a fortunate chance that gave Mr. Rothermel such a theme for his *magnus opus*, and he has produced a picture that is an admirable representation of the great battle it commemorates, that is not only a credit to American art, but is without exaggeration the greatest pictorial work of art ever executed on this side of the Atlantic, and that does honor to the State of Pennsylvania that ordered it as well as to the artist who produced it.

The commission for this picture was given to Mr. Rothermel four years ago, the price being fixed at $25,000. This sum, large as it is, is small when the time, talent, and labor necessarily expended upon the work are taken into consideration. His acceptance of the commission required Mr. Rothermel to decline all other commissions, and for nearly a year he was busily employed in studying out his subject and in deciding what particular points in the battle should be represented. He made repeated visits to the battle-field and carefully studied the ground, taking numerous sketches, and consulting with the prominent officers who had participated in the combat and all others who could give him advice and information.

The main difficulty was to choose the particular point of view that was most advantageous for pictorial effect, and the particular point in the battle that would epitomise it most effectually and at the same time admit of the best treatment from an artistic point of view. There were certain things that must be represented and certain persons to be introduced without whose presence any picture of the Battle of Gettysburg would of necessity be incomplete. It was found to be impossible to reconcile all the conflicting elements with literal accuracy, and the artist was obliged to some extent to fall back upon the license of his art, and while making his composition as literal as possible a representation of a particular episode at the same time to include in it features that would make it a record of the battle as a whole. The restrictions imposed upon Mr. Rothermel have somewhat impaired the excellence of his picture as a mere composition, but its deficiencies in this respect are not very marked, and they are more than counterbalanced by the additional historical interest given to the work.

The immediate subject of the picture is the last desperate charge made by Pickett's division of the Rebel army upon the left centre of the Union line under the command of General Hancock. In the centre of the picture is the stone fence across which some of the most desperate fighting of the battle took place. The most prominent figure, that attracts the eye of the spectator immediately, and constitutes as it were the key-note to the whole work, is a stalwart Union soldier, stripped of coat and accoutrements and standing one foot upon the wall and the other upon a dead Rebel, beating back the enemy with the butt of his musket. There is magnificent action in this figure, which is in itself a personification of the valor of the rank and file of the Union army. To the right the Rebels are marching up to the stone wall with fixed bayonets, and far beyond the well-defined figures in the foreground a mass of heads, tattered battle-flags, and burnished arms are seen pressing on in eager haste to join in the fray. On the left the Union soldiers are dashing forward to meet the enemy, and the front ranks of the combatants meet over the stone wall, which runs in a slightly diagonal direction towards the left, nearly in the centre of the picture. Along the line of the wall are seen the flash of the muskets, the bristling of bayonets, the clubbing of muskets, the fall of wounded and slaughtered men, and all the innumerable incidents of a fierce hand-to-hand conflict.

Mr. Rothermel has been criticized, unjustly we think, for making the common soldiers the heroes of his picture, and placing the officers rather in the background. Gettysburg was emphatically a soldiers' battle, and while all honor and credit are due to the officers who aided in winning the victory, Mr. Rothermel's picture more truly represents the true character of the battle, and gains in historical value as well as interest by the adoption of this treatment.

General Meade was in another part of the field at the time the particular incident recorded by Mr. Rothermel occurred, but very properly he and a number of other distinguished officers are introduced on the extreme left. In this group are a number of portraits of officers who figured prominently in the battle. General Meade, his son George, and Colonel Haskell, of his staff, are seen on horseback. General Hancock, severely wounded, is near the centre of the picture, and in the midst of the melee is seen General Hunt, Chief of Artillery, firing his revolver. General Webb, who had command of the Philadelphia brigade, is represented on foot. Colonel Bains, Adjutant to General Webb, General Gibbons, Colonel Wessner, General Bingham, Colonel Mitchell, General Hall, Colonel Devereaux, Major Roberts, Colonel Mason, Colonel Hesser, and Captain McCuen are among the most prominent of the Union officers. On the Rebel side are portraits of General Armistead and General Garnett. In addition to the officers a number of the other figures are portraits of soldiers who participated in the battle, and the aim of the artist has been to make the picture as literal as possible by including all the portraits obtainable.

In the distance on each side the battle is seen fiercely raging in different parts of the field, and in the immediate foreground on the right is depicted a group of dead and wounded Rebels, while on the extreme left Union artillerymen are actively engaged in working a field-piece. The ground is strewn with muskets, broken drums, canteens, and accoutrements of every description, and a pathetic incident of the battle is recorded in the beautiful figure of a poor little Union drummer boy lying dead beside his instrument.

Colorists are not usually draughtsmen, and Mr. Rothermel's weak point is his drawing. His usual faults are not so apparent in this picture as in some of his previous works, but few of the figures are really well drawn, and some of them are positively bad. As a compensation for this the flesh is magnificently painted, and the figures are full of life and movement. The motion that fills the picture is one of its most admirable qualities, and the spectator can almost imagine that he hears the noise and rush of the battle as he gazes upon the animated scene that the artist has represented. Simply as a piece of painting the picture is superb, and apart from its size and the importance of its subject, it is Mr. Rothermel's masterpiece.

It may surprise many who are aware of Mr. Rothermel's reputation as a colorist, and who hear this work praised as a color picture, to find so little positive color in it. The prevailing tone is grey, but none but a colorist of genius could have produced such a wonderful harmony of tints, and whenever a bit of color is introduced, as in the flags that wave over the heads of the fighters, it tells with remarkable effect. The sky, overhung by the clouds of battle, is a beautiful piece of painting, and the landscape portion of the picture is treated admirably. The bit of distance to the right seen above the heads of the Rebels and the view of Round Top upon the left would be sufficient of themselves to make Mr. Rothermel's reputation as a landscape painter.

Large as is the sum the artist will receive for this work, it does not represent the full value of his labors. Since he undertook to paint the picture he has devoted himself entirely to it. The progress of the work has involved the expenditure of a large sum of money, and the artist's profits will not be by any means what they would had he not devoted himself to this labor of love; for such it has been to him. Some rathes censorious remarks have been made in regard to the proposed exhibition of the picture for the artist's profit, and it is well that the public should be acquainted with the above facts. Mr. Rothermel received full permission for the proposed exhibition from the committee of the Legislature having charge of the matter, and we hope that the public appreciation of his work will enable him to realize handsomely by it. On the 20th instant the picture will be unveiled at the Academy of Music with appropriate ceremonies, and afterwards it will be placed on view in the temporary building now being prepared for it in Chesnut street, above Tenth, where it will remain for several weeks. About its future disposition no arrangements have as yet been made, but it should by all means be retained in Philadelphia. There is no proper place for it in the State Capitol at Harrisburg, and if there were, it would be a pity to bury such a work of art in a country town, where comparatively few persons would ever have an opportunity to inspect it.

Porter & Coates' Gallery.

Messrs. Porter & Coates have attached to their store, No. 822 Chesnut street, one of the handsomest picture galleries in the city, which is now filled with some choice works of art that will well repay an inspection. They have just received a very pleasing picture by Professor Raupp, of Munich, entitled "The Snow Battle." It represents a group of urchins engaged in a lively snow-balling conflict, and it is as admirable as a piece of execution as it is attractive in subject. Besides this, there are a number of very beautiful landscapes, full of poetical feeling, by Inness, of New York; a couple of fine marines by Hamilton; several spirited landscapes by E. D. Lewis, and some excellent specimens by English, German, and American artists of reputation, in various styles, sizes, and subjects. Messrs. Porter & Coates have also a very complete stock of fine engravings, chromos, and photographs, from which those who wish to make holiday gifts that will possess permanent attractions can scarcely fail to make suitable selections. A good picture is one of the handsomest ornaments that can be placed in a room, for it is not only attractive as a piece of furniture, but it is a constant source of pleasure in itself. Some of the smaller works in the gallery of Messrs. Porter & Coates possess great merit, and their prices, as a general rule, are not so great as to place them beyond the reach of persons of moderate means. A good original will always give more satisfaction than a copy, but for those who cannot afford originals, a well-executed chromo, or an engraving or photograph of some masterpiece, presents substantial artistic attractions that commend them to the regard of art lovers, while a good chromo, photograph, or engraving is always better worth having than an indifferent original work. We commend the art collection in the gallery of Messrs. Porter & Coates to the attention of our readers, and we advise those who wish to invest in something attractive for the holiday season, but who are in doubt as to what disposition to make of their money, to visit this gallery and inspect the choice works of art that it contains.

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The January number of Scribner's is one of the handsomest, most valuable, complete, and entertaining numbers of a magazine ever published.

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The article on "FAIRMOUNT PARK" has sixteen exquisite pictures by Thomas Moran. Mr. Wilkinson's poem, "THE NORTHERN LIGHTS," has also a design by Mr. Moran, one of the first of American landscape artists.

Dr. Hayes' Christmas Story, "THE GOBLIN OF THE ICE," is founded on a legend of Greenland, and is a strange and thrilling love story, presenting many striking features of Arctic life. Mr. Bolles' full-page picture of "The Goblin" (page 240) is a powerful piece of drawing, and the other illustrations are excellent. "MIRABEL'S CHRISTMAS" is a strong story by a new author.

The six original views of "STRASBURG AFTER THE SURRENDER" are from photographs taken especially for this magazine, and Professor Riddle's article is very interesting.

Hon. John Bigelow's "TERMS OF PEACE PROPOSED BY THE GREAT POWERS" is a timely and commanding article. Mr. Bigelow is near the seat of war, and has had peculiar advantages for the study of his subject.

Mr. Crounse's "HOW WE ESCAPED WAR WITH SPAIN" will attract immediate and wide attention, presenting, as it does, the hitherto unpublished details of a recent affair of national importance.

"A CHRISTMAS EVE IN GERMANY" tells of the Christmas customs of a singular society in Germany.

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That powerful story, "NATASQUA," is concluded.

There is also an unpublished Poem by the late N. P. Willis, and a Christmas Poem by a young lady of remarkable genius, etc. etc.

A glance at the Table of Contents will show its richness in varied articles and illustrations.

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The Sermon of a Prussian Army Chaplain, Preached in the Captured City After its Fall.

The following sermon was preached in St. Thomas' Church, Strasburg, September 30, by Emil Frommel, chaplain in the army, before the Prussian and Baden division which had aided in the taking of the city. It was given to the press, by permission of the General commanding the besieging army, and subsequently printed in the periodical *Daheim*:—

1 Samuel vii, 12:—"Then Samuel took a stone and set it between Mizpeh and Shen, and called the name of it Ebenezer, saying, Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

While we still stood outside of this besieged city, upon the ground which had witnessed our toils and our conflicts, we did not forget, dear friends and companions-in-arms, to give to God the glory of our successes. And now that we have entered within the walls, it is fitting that our steps should turn first of all to this time-honored church of God, and utter the joyful song, "Glory be to God on high." Yet it is not the place, but the spirit of deep and earnest thankfulness, which gives value to our service. While we remain in the city it becomes us continually to say to one another, "Come, let us fall down and worship the Lord;" and when all the labor and the suffering of the past weeks are forgotten, our hearts must still turn to the monumental stone set up as of old, and inscribed with the grateful words, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

This inscription looks to the past, the present, and the future. It speaks joyful gratitude for the past, humility in the present, hope and admonition for the future.

Lord, open Thou my lips, that I may speak to Thy glory, and touch the hearts of this people, that they may hear aright; and let us all leave Thy house blessed and strengthened for Thy service! Amen.

First, "*Hitherto*." With what deep emotion do we use that word! When we entered upon this war, with all confidence in our God, in the justice of our cause, in the wisdom of our leaders, and the bravery of our armies, our hearts were still full of trembling anxiety. With tears in his eyes had our dear old King taken his sword and called his people to his side; we were prepared not only for battle, but for possible defeat at first. And now, what has happened since those July days? A "hitherto, and no further," has our Lord spoken to the proud waves that rose up against us, and they have been stayed—and the Lord of hosts, the keeper of Israel, who neither slumbers nor sleeps, has Himself kept the "watch on the Rhine," that no hostile foot should tread its shores. But to us this word "hitherto" has yet another meaning.

We can go back to Weissenburg and Woerth, from them to Metz and Sedan, and to the gates of Paris, and with gratitude say that every battle was a victory—adding monument to monument in acknowledgment of what God has done "hitherto." To-day we come to add another to this glorious list. But we all feel that to-day our "hitherto" has a new ring. The name of Strasburg strikes a chord in the heart of a German which vibrates to no other city's name. At that sound his eye flashes, his cheek burns. In their songs and their dreams of the past and future glory of their country, this city has long been the synonym for sorrow and longing desire. In our own day, when it is nearly two hundred years since the city was lost to us through weakness, if not through treachery and falsehood, in the midst of profoundest peace—taken when Germany lay a bleeding mother, unable to protect her child—to us its grand cathedral has ever raised itself aloft before our eyes a monument of our disgrace. But he who would rightly understand the lesson here taught, must see and hear more than this.

An appeal is here made to all Germans to unite, in order to gain by union what was lost by discord; for not as we lost it have we regained this city. Only after bloody conflict and brave resistance (for this testimony we owe to our adversaries) has it become ours. We may well consider it the most hardly-won, if also the most valuable, conquest of the war. But we have fought for it as a *united people*. Therefore we say, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us," with a special significance in the little word "*us*." Is it accident or Providence, that this war has brought together before this city soldiers from the extreme north and the distant south, from Konigsberg and from Constance? That, in sight of this purely German city, a comradeship should be seen such as no German eye for centuries has beheld? Ah yes, it is surely evidence that the winter of discord is over, and spring has come again to our dear fatherland. Beloved! It has been said of the cathedral in this city that it has been so compactly built that a shock at the lowest depth of its foundation would cause the crown at the highest point to tremble, and the whole building to quiver with the blow. So it is now with our German fatherland. A common danger has so united our several parts, that the blow struck at the crown has been felt throughout the whole great edifice. Because we have as one people fought for this city, that through united effort it is ours, we do most gratefully acknowledge "hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

Second. But to whom do we owe our thanks? My brethren, I know and appreciate your labors and your courage. I have been a witness of it all. I know what head and hand has had to do here. The enemy must also bear testimony to this. It has been a self-denying work; for it is one thing to fight a decisive battle in the course of a few hours, in an open field, man against man, eye to eye, and a very different thing to lie for long weeks before a city, seeing no enemy, and liable to be struck down by an unseen hand at any moment. As the Scripture saith, "A patient man is better than a strong one, and he that ruleth his own spirit than he that taketh a city." In this also, beloved, can we say "hitherto hath the Lord helped us." Ah, when suddenly, in the midst of the terrific cannonading, the white flag was seen to wave from the Cathedral, when our soldiers mounted the ramparts and grasped the hands of their adversaries, there came over me (and I doubt not over many thousands within and without the city) the overwhelming feeling that this was not the work of men, but of Him who turns the hearts of men like the water-brooks. This has been the burden of our songs—this has brought us here to-day. "The Lord has helped us." It is also the feeling of our beloved King. With every announcement of victory, he bids us give to God the praise. Let us how ourselves in view of the great mercy of God. A tree bends, not only when the storm sways and shatters its branches, but also under the weight of blessing which it bears. The more heavily loaded with rich fruit, the lower it bows its head. So let us do. Beloved, we are in a land whose people have not fallen only because we have conquered, but because they have not the things that belonged to their peace, and they forgot that it is ever true that "God resisteth the proud." Only when a people humbles itself, will God lift it up. From the flames of the burning city you saw the lofty towers of the cathedral pointing heavenward; let the sight lead you to give to the Lord the glory due to him. Alas, if our Prussian, our *German* people once begin to forget what they owe to God, their end will be not far off. Remember our fathers, who once for seven long years bore an iron cross upon their backs before it became a cross of honor on their breasts! Let us bow down, therefore, and entreat forgiveness for all we have here done or failed to do. We know full well that the brightest and bravest sword may gather rust. May God here cleanse and purify both hand and sword!

Third. "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." Here is confidence and courage for the future. God must help where man is helpless, where the Lord alone has power to help. I cannot but think with sadness of those who have fallen before this city—of the lives so full of hope and love which have here gone out. How many of our comrades have here closed their eyes upon the world, far from their homes and their loved ones, without the comfort of their presence in their last hours, dying a noble death for their King and their Fatherland! Alas! how much noble blood has flowed in this war, and before this city, causing sorrow and loneliness in many a home! Who can send consolation there? Who, if not He who once said to the widow, "weep not?"—He who alone can bind up the wounded heart with His own sweet peace? All honor to the memory of our dead—peace to their souls—comfort to their sorrowing survivors! The Lord has helped us, and He will help us, that we may help others. There are many to comfort, there is much yet to be endured. The spirit of self-sacrifice in our people, from the highest to the lowest, must touch every heart. I say from the highest to the lowest. Our beloved Queen, whose birthday we celebrate to-day—to her belongs of right the first place. It has always been to the honor of the House of Hohenzollern that it has shared the joys and sorrows of the people, and borne its part in their sacrifices for their country. In common with other women of the land, our Queen has sent her husband and her only son to the war, while she herself has ministered to the sick and wounded with tenderest care. Without flattery we may say that the words of our Lord may be truly applied to her, "She hath done what she could." God bless her always with all spiritual and temporal blessings, and may He be the light and joy of her life down to its evening, and into the night "when no man can work!"

We all have a sacred obligation to give help to others where we can. You have here in this city much to do. Soften where you can the affliction that has come upon this city, by your gentle bearing, and show that magnanimity towards a conquered foe is one of greatest ornaments of a true soldier. Prove yourselves by your behavior to be worthy of the name of German, and show what an honor it is to bear it. We have looked with sadness upon the destruction wrought in this city. Germany owes it to herself to heal the wounds which war has inflicted. Strasburg has opened its gates to us—let us open to it our hearts and hands, that from its ruins a new city may arise, and that it may know that God has thoughts of peace, and not of further woe, towards it. So may our memorial-stone, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us," be turned for them into a Peniel, whereon is written, "I have seen the Lord face to face, and my life is preserved," and may a generation arise which shall revive the piety and fidelity to honor of their forefathers.

And may the Lord, who ruleth the nations, and giveth victory or defeat, give to us in this new conquest a pledge that He will soon bring about a lasting and honorable peace: that our German Fatherland may be, as it is written over one of the gates of this city, "Against foes a defense, to friends a protection." We have come forth from this war with the Kyrie Eleison, "Out of the depths I cry to Thee." May we soon return to our homes, and not only we but our whole people sing our Gloria in excelsis! Praise the Lord! God grant it! Amen.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

GOLD SPECTACLES,
GOLD EYE GLASSES,
An immense assortment.
OPERA GLASSES,
SPY GLASSES.
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.
MICROSCOPES, from 50 cents to $600.
STEAM ENGINES.
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS in sets, from 75 cts. to $150.
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BOXES OF WATER COLORS.
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MAGIC LANTERNS, with pictures, from $1 to $500.
FANCY THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, GLOBES, AIR PUMPS, ELECTRIC MACHINES, GALVANIC BATTERIES, MAGNETS, Etc. Etc.
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BONBONS DE PARIS.

Paris Confections
Of every variety and of the most exquisite flavors.
Mr. PENAS is happy to announce that he has secured his importation of
Paris Fancy Boxes,
Comprising a magnificent assortment of
BASKETS AND BONBONNIERES.
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STEAMED OYSTERS!
HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.
Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
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The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
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BROILED OYSTERS,
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Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS
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Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 22 thstuf

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The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices
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And every known FUR in every variety of style made and finished in the most superior manner.
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SLEIGH ROBES AND GENTS' FURS!
LADIES' FOOT MUFFS AND GLOVES!
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HENRY RASKE,
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Now offers great inducements in
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IN A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES!
THERE IS NO HUMBUG ABOUT IT!
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!
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LADIES' FUR SACQUES
In Astrakhan, French Seal,
Real Seal,
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With Muffs and Boas to Match.
A Magnificent Assortment
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ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE.
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Invite special attention to their immense stock of
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Tea Sets,
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Sets as low as $20, and a full stock of goods of ever description in
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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EVERY VARIETY OF
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COAL.
ANTHRACITE COAL,
Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 25; Stove, $7 50; Nut, $6 25.
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EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [8 20 rptf
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GROCERIES, ETC.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,
Invite examination of their EXTRA FINE STOCK of
Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons.
Citron, Orange Peel, Lemon Peel.
Currants, Lady Apples.
Glace Apricots, Cherries,
Glace Figs, Pears.
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Prunes, English Walnuts. [11 10 thstu3mrp
Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, etc. etc. etc.
FRESH IMPORTED
DUNDEE MARMALADE,
SPANISH OLIVES,
FRENCH MUSTARD,
FOR SALE BY
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Agent for the Urbana Wine Company,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
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CHOICE NEW YORK BELL-FLOWER APPLES.
NEW PAPER SHELL ALMONDS.
FINE ALMERIA GRAPES, in splendid order.
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Choice White Almeria Grapes,
In one-eighth kegs—own importation.
CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,
PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Etc. Etc.
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GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
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STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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ESTABLISHED 1823.
MEYER'S
World-Renowned, Crescent-Scale, Improved Overstrung PIANO-FORTES.
FIRST PRIZES AWARDED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.
INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED.
Salesrooms, No. 722 ARCH STREET,
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W. G. PERRY,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Invites attention to his large assortment of
FINE IMPORTED STATIONERY
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Fancy Goods,
SUITED TO THE HOLIDAYS.
WRITING DESKS, FINE POCKET BOOKS, ALBUMS, DRESSING CASES, WORK BOXES, Etc.
OUR STOCK OF CHROMOS
Closing out at very low prices to make room for alterations. [12 15 tfsp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwf
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:—

No. 1. Business Stand, Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1510 Ellsworth street, between Fifth and Sixteenth streets. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground south side of Ellsworth street, No. 1510, 16 feet by 58 61-100 feet. The house is substantially built, in good repair. Subject to a mortgage of $1100. May be examined. Possession when desired. Terms—cash. $200 to be paid at sale.

No. 2. Handsome three-story brick Dwelling, No. 902 S. Nineteenth street. All that handsome three-story brick messuage, with large back building and lot of ground, west side of Nineteenth street, below Christian street, No. 902; containing in front 18 feet, and in depth 66 feet to a 4-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house is well built, and has all the modern conveniences. It is is situated in a very desirable and improving neighborhood. Terms—$2350 can remain on ground rent. Possession with deed. Keys at No. 1911 Montrose street. $300 to be paid at time of sale.

No. 3. Desirable two-story brick Dwelling, No. 1909 Montrose street. All that two-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, north side of Montrose street, west of Nineteenth street; containing in front on Montrose street 16 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet to a 4-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house is new, contains 6 rooms, is handsomely papered throughout. Is now rented for $25 a month. Can be examined from 11 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. Terms—$1300 can remain on ground rent. $200 to be paid at time of sale.

No. 4. Very desirable three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2207 Pine street. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Pine street, No. 2207; containing in front on Pine street 15 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 50 feet to a 3-feet wide alley, with the privilege of the same. The house has been finished about a year, is in good repair, has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; bath-room, gas, hot and cold water, range, water-closet, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $152 50. Terms—cash. $200 to be paid at time of sale. May be examined between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. Possession when desired.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 2 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS' AUCTIONEERS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

Nos. 1 and 2. 2 Three-story Brick Dwellings, Gray's Ferry road, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first and west of Oscar street, Twenty-sixth ward. All those 2 three-story brick messuages, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the northerly side of Gray's Ferry road, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, being the second and third houses west of Oscar street; each 16 feet front and 79 feet, 6 inches deep. Each house has 8 rooms. Terms—$1500 may remain on each. They will be sold separately.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Four well-secured Mortgages of $750,. $750, $1500, $1750, $1750. All that mortgages secured by three-story brick dwelling, issuing out of a lot of ground, west side of Osbar street, 74 feet 6 inches north of Gray's Ferry road, (in the rear of the above property,) 14 feet front and 82 feet deep. They will be sold separately.

No. 5. A well-secured mortgage of $1500, secured by a three-story brick dwelling, northerly side of Gray's Ferry road, 50 feet west of Oscar street; lot 16 feet front, 72 feet deep. Adjoining property Nos. 1 and 2.

Nos. 6 and 7. All those 2 well-secured mortgages, each $1750, secured by three-story brick dwellings, situate on the northerly side of Gray's Ferry road, adjoining the above on the west; one lot, 16 by 72 feet, the other 15 feet 1 inch, by 100 feet deep. They will be sold separately. A brief of title and plan may be seen at the auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 15 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very elegant four-story marble Residence, No. 3244 Chesnut street, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, Twenty-fourth ward. On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that elegant three-story (Mansard roof) marble-front messuage, with four-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Chesnut street, eleventh house east of Thirty-third street, No. 3244; containing in front on Chesnut street 18 feet, and extending in depth 120 feet 2 inches to Beech street. The house has been built with great care, and set back 12 feet from the line of the street, with ornamental railings and garden plot in front; underground drainage; has large hall, vestibule finished with Italian marble, parlor, dining-room, butler's room and 2 kitchens on the first floor; 2 chambers and sitting-room (with bay window) on the second floor; 5 chambers on the third floor, and 2 chambers on the fourth floor; inside walnut shutters, marble mantels, stationary washstands and washtubs; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, alarm bells, speaking tubes, etc. Terms—$10,000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 6 tuths 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable property known as "The Union Club," No. 211 South Twelfth street, below Walnut street, lot 80 front, 136 feet in depth. On Tuesday, February 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground occupied and owned by "The Union Club," of Philadelphia, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 100 feet north of Locust street, No. 211, the lot containing in front on Twelfth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 136 feet, with the privilege of court and alley in the rear. The property contains two large and elegant drawing-rooms, occupying all of the main building; large dining-rooms, kitchen, and other rooms; fine garden, 55 feet front, with fountain; bowling-alley and billiard-room, etc.

The above property is admirably suited for a restaurant, theatre, or public institution of any kind, being situated in a central and eligible position.

Terms easy.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 15 17 31 J 14 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—1-16th interest in 412 acres Coal Land, Rush township, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that 1-16th interest in a tract of land, situate in Rush (formerly Schuylkill) township, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, beginning at a stone; thence by Vacant mountain north 75 deg., east 280 perches to a yellow pine; thence by land of Theophilus Youth or vacant land south 23¾ deg., east 250 perches to a stone; thence by Bear ridge south 25¾ deg., west 283 perches to a stone; thence north 73 deg., west 250 perches to the place of beginning; containing 412 acres and 91 perches, and allowances, etc. It fronts on Turkey run, about 13 miles from Pottsville.

For further particulars, apply to Samuel Spang, Esq., No. 148 N. Third street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 8 10 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 2200 Wallace street, west of Twenty-second street, 19 feet front. On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Wallace street, west of Twenty-second street, No. 2200; the lot containing in front on Wallace street 19 feet, and extending in depth 65 feet. The house has parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room and bath on the second, and 2 above; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms, $3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 2 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Well-secured Irredeemable Ground Rent, $36 a year. On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that yearly ground rent of $36, lawful silver money of the United States of America, each dollar weighing 17 pennyweights and 6 grains at least, in equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of April and October, issuing out of a lot of ground situate on the west side of Perth street (late Robertson street), at the distance of 190 feet 1½ inches north of Parrish street, in the Thirteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia; 16 feet front, 50 feet 11½ inches deep. There are 3 brick dwellings erected on the above described lot, the rental of which is $55 per month.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 15 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable Business Stand. Three-story Brick Livery Stable, No. 266 S. Eleventh street, below Walnut street, 55½ feet front. On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick stable and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Eleventh street, south of Walnut street, No. 266; the lot containing in front on Eleventh street 55 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth along Zenobia street 62 feet. The stable has a press-brick front, good basement, the conveniences, etc.; has accommodations for about 100 horses and 100 carriages. Immediate possession. Terms—$18,000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 6 10 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two well-secured irredeemable ground rents, each $24 a year, payable in silver. On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described ground rents, viz.:

No. 1. All that well-secured irredeemable yearly ground rent of $24, lawful silver money, payable first of May and November, issuing out of all that lot of ground, and the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Washington street, 201 feet 9¾ inches south of Monroe street, Kensington, containing in front on Washington street 11 feet 7½ inches, and extending in depth 51 feet 9 inches to a 20 feet wide street. It is well secured.

No. 2. All that well-secured irredeemable yearly ground rent of $24, lawful silver money, each dollar weighing seventeen pennyweights and six grains, payable first of May and November, issuing out of all that lot of ground and the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Washington street, adjoining the above on the south, 12 feet 1½ inches front, and 51 feet 9 inches deep to a 20 feet wide street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 8 10 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Well-secured Ground Rent, $38 a year. On Tuesday, December 27, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground rent of $38 a year, issuing out of a lot of ground (on which is erected a three-story brick dwelling), situate on the north side of Summer street, 16 feet east of Twenty-second street, No. 2145, between Race and Vine streets, containing in front on Summer street 16 feet, and extending in depth 68 feet 6 inches, including an alley 3 feet 6 inches wide. Punctually paid and well secured.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 15 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
THE MISSES McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have just added to their large assortment of
Staple White Goods
A great variety of handsome articles for
Christmas Presents,
And would invite their friends and customers to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
MADE-UP LACE GOODS.
HANDKERCHIEFS AND TIDIES, New Designs.
LACE AND LINEN SETS.
CRAVATS, NECK TIES and BOWS.
HANDKERCHIEF and GLOVE BOXES.
ENGLISH and FRENCH EXTRACTS.
NOVELTIES IN FANS AND FANCY ARTICLES.
All goods to be sold at the lowest prices.
10 20 thstu1mrp

1004 ARCH STREET. **1004**
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
HOLIDAY LIST.
Carved Brackets,
Book Shelves,
Blacking Cases,
Spice Boxes,
Children's Trays,
Table Mats,
Fire Screens,
Cake Boxes,
Smoking Sets,
Match Safes,
Wall Pockets,
Plated Knives,
Crumb Trays,
Crumb Brushes,
Parent Plated Pudding Dishes.
12 1 thstu1m

Nolen's Medicinal Cod Liver Oil,
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, ETC.
The utmost reliance may be placed on its genuineness and superior quality.
Sold in bottles only, by all Druggists.
SHOEMAKER & NOLEN,
PROPRIETORS,
12 8 thstu1m No. 123 South FRONT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Substantial Coat for father to be got of

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Suit for the little boy can be had cheap of

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Overcoats for poor relations. Prices moderate.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Gents' Wrappers, Cravats, Umbrellas, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc., in great variety.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

HINT.—We have on the order book of both our stores the measures of a great many of our friends, so that garments can easily be made to your order for Christmas Gifts.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Any garment or article bought for Christmas may be exchanged at any time if the party is not fitted or suited.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

FIRST EDITION

THE GALLOWS.

Last Dying Speech of a Condemned—A Warning to Young Men.

Jeremiah Bailey, one of a class long a scourge to Southeastern Missouri, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at the hands of the hangman, on Tuesday last, at the town of New Madrid.

The St. Louis *Republican*, in an account of the execution, gives this

SPEECH OF THE CONDEMNED MAN.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—This is my last appearance before you on this side of the judgment-seat of Christ, and before bidding you a fond good-bye, I would wish to make a few remarks.

The day that James Brock was murdered I was at prayer-meeting. Sam Girvin came to me and wanted me to go to the boat, which I did. I had never seen Brock before. I shot him because he cut Henderson Wylie. Sam Girvin told me to shoot him. He asked me if I had a pistol; I told him I had not, and he told me to go to a fishing boat and get one. I said to Brock:—"You are the man who cut Wylie," and I shot him. Crittenden Girvin then stamped on him, and he afterward told me to leave the country for fear he would get into trouble. He said he would pay my bond. I do not consider, appearing before the bar of God, that Brock's blood will be upon me, for I am satisfied in my own mind that I never killed him. My witnesses at the trial were frightened and I can say with a clear conscience that I have had nothing to do with the murder of any man only Mr. James Brock.

To the men, and particularly the young men and boys, I would say a few farewell words. Look at me; I am on the scaffold, about to be launched into the other world. What has brought me to this? Let me tell you, and let these words ring forever in your ears. It was whisky and the carrying of firearms. Whisky and the bearing of pistols have ruined me. If you do not want them to ruin you, if you do not want to be imprisoned, and in the end brought to the scaffold, don't drink liquor, don't carry firearms. When I am gone, gentlemen, think not hard of me; every person that has injured me I forgive from my heart, and I hope and pray that all whom I have injured may forgive me, and I beg the merciful God to forgive me.

Boys, don't keep bad company. I bid farewell to everybody.

SINGULAR CASE.

A Druggist Dies from the Effects of an Overdose of Medicine.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of last evening says:—

A young man named James M. Ebbert, employed in Mr. Schrieber's drug store, corner of Ohio street and Madison avenue, died suddenly yesterday afternoon about three o'clock. He was subject to cramps in the stomach, and being a good druggist, would never consult a physician, but would "doctor" himself, and always succeeded in obtaining relief. He had a very delicate constitution, and was frequently warned against taking too much medicine, but did not heed the warning. On Wednesday night he was again attacked with cramps in the stomach, when he took very strong medicine to check it. He retired early in the evening, and about ten o'clock began to groan, but no notice was taken of it by Mr. Schrieber or his family, as he was frequently heard groaning during the night. He gradually grew worse, and every half hour went down stairs into the drug store to take some medicine. Mr. Schrieber got up at midnight, fearing that the young man was seriously sick, and went into the drug store, when he saw him take an ounce of Hoffman's anodyne, mixed with other narcotic medicines, sufficient to produce death. He warned him against taking so much medicine, saying that it would do him more harm than good, and offered to get a physician, but he would not permit him. Yesterday morning he was much worse, when Dr. Feicht was summoned, but it was too late to afford any relief. The doctor stated that if he had been called in sooner he could have used the stomach pump successfully and given relief in a short time. The young man lingered until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when death terminated his sufferings.

HYPOCHONDRIA.

An Odd Prescription for a Sick Lady.

Professional men play old tricks pretty much in the same way that history repeats itself. We hear of a case in point—the incident having occurred a few days since—in which a lady in Madison avenue and a doctor, whose office is in Fifth avenue, and who is well known for his brusque eccentricities, were the principal performers. The lady had been afflicted with indolence, and what is vulgarly known as "dumpishness," for some time, and fancied that she was seriously ill. Her husband, a sensible, kind-hearted man, gave way to her humor until his patience became exhausted. He sought to have her take exercise and to forget the troubles which appeared to afflict her. She could not be persuaded to take regular morning walks, and finally became so ill, in her own estimation, that the family physician was called in. He at once saw what the trouble was, and prescribed some harmless compound which she said afforded her no relief. Thereupon the lady took a great dislike to him, and insisted upon her husband finding another physican. The husband met Dr. ——, well known, as we have observed, for his peculiarities, and described to him the condition of his wife and his domestic troubles. "Pooh! pooh!" ejaculated the doctor, "she has the 'mulligrubs.' Be at home to-morrow afternoon, and I'll cure her." The next afternoon was bright and beautiful, balmy almost as summer; doctor called at the appointed time; the wife was confined to her bed. The doctor closed the chamber door, and proceeded to take off his hat, coat, and boots; this done, he deliberately threw himself upon the bed by the side of his patient. Quick as lightning, the lady, who was supposed to be so weak from sickness, jumped up, ran screaming out of the room, rushed down stairs, and would have made her way into the street, had not her husband arrested her at the front door. The poor afflicted woman has so far recovered as to be able to run up a good sized bill at Lord & Taylor's. The prescription seems to have been as efficient as a dose of calomel.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An Engine Runs Off the Track Into the Water—One Man Drowned—Damage to the Newark Bay Draw.

As the train which left Elizabeth about 10 o'clock last evening for New York was approaching the Newark bay draw, the engine ran off the track, falling into the water, and carrying away part of the draw. The fireman was drowned, but the engineer escaped with slight bruises. The cars attached to the engine remained on the track. Arrangements have been made for the transportation of passengers and freight with as little delay as possible. It will probably require a week to repair the draw. It was fortunate that the train was running at a very slow rate of speed at the time of the accident. If such had not been the case, the prompt application of the brakes which was made would not have prevented the cars from following the engine in its fearful leap into the water. The train was running slower even than is customary when about to cross the draw. The accident caused no little exctement. The engineer was a steady and faithful man, and it is owing to his presence of mind that more serious consequences were prevented. The work of repairing the draw will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

—An old gentleman of St. Albans, Vt., plumes himself somewhat on having smoked regularly at the hours of 11, 12 (midnight), 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning during a period of forty years.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Luxemburg Question.

Protest Against Prussian Severity.

The Bombardment of Paris

Why it is Delayed.

The Siege of Belfort.

FROM EUROPE.

The Luxemburg Question.

LONDON, Dec. 16—Evening.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening, in an editorial article on the Luxemburg question, declares it to be the duty of England in this crisis to impress upon the Prussian Government the fact that her violation of the territory of Luxemburg will not be regarded with indifference by Great Britain, nor allowed to pass with impunity. A mere departure from her neutrality on the part of Luxemburg is no excuse for this Prussian aggression.

The Delayed Bombardment of Paris.

LONDON, Dec. 16—Evening.—A despatch received from Versailles to-day gives a new explanation of the delay in opening the bombardment of Paris by the Prussians. There is a lack of ammunition in the German army, and the roads are so wet and heavy that none can be brought forward at present. The same cause has prevented the movement of the heavy siege guns. It is probable that the fire will not be opened for a fortnight yet.

Beaumont Occupied by the Prussians.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 15.—The Germans, after a slight skirmish, occupied Beaumont, a few miles west of Evreux, on the 11th.

The Defense of Belfort.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The French garrison at Belfort still makes a gallant defense. The neighboring heights have all been captured by the Germans, but not without suffering considerable loss. The French losses in these preliminary engagements were comparatively light. The German position has greatly improved lately.

Yesterday's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 16—4 30 P. M.—Consols for money closed at 91¾, and for account 91¾. American securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenties of 1862, 88¾; of 1868, 88¾; of 1867, 87¾; ten-forties, 87¾. Stocks close steady. Erie Railroad, 19¾; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 27½.

LONDON, Dec. 16—4 P. M.—Tallow is firmer at 45s. Turpentine easier.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—4 P. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 8¼d.; middling Orleans, 8¾@8¼d. The sales to-day have been 12,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. California Wheat, 11s. 3d.@11s. 4d. Pork, 102s. 6d. Cheese firmer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Railroad Bonds.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Attorney-General has rendered an opinion to Secretary Boutwell concerning the liability of the Pacific Railroads to pay their interest on Government bonds semi-annually, in which he maintains that the said roads must pay the interest as fast as the Government pays it.

The effect of this decision will be to delay any further cash payments to roads for transportation until the balance of the interest overdue is cancelled. Measures will be at once adopted to secure all the Government transportation over the railroads which is now sent by steamers and other means of transportation.

Mr. Vance's Chances.

The Senator elect from North Carolina, Gov. Vance, has written here to ascertain what chance there is for his being admitted to the Senate. He has received the reply that there is no chance whatever, and that if will be useless for him to present himself.

The San Domingo Case.

The President has indicated that in case Congress agrees to Morton's resolution about San Domingo he will send as one of the commissioners Fred. Douglass.

Postal Telegraphing.

The select committee on postal telegraph is in session to-day hearing arguments from Mr. Orton, of the Western Union Company, and others.

Arrest of Representative Butler, of Tennessee.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Deputy Marshal Phillips to-day arrested Roderick R. Butler, Representative from Tennessee, on a bench warrant, the grand jury having found against him two indictments for forgery. Butler expressed his surprise that such charges should have been made, and showed the deputy a power of attorney for collecting certain pension moneys.

He expressed his willingness to accompany the officer, who brought him before Judge Carter who required him to give security in the sum of $4000 for his appearance at Court. His colleague, Representative Stokes, was sent for, and gave the required security. The trial will take place during the present term of the court.

FROM NEW YORK.

Health of Chief-Justice Chase—The Morse Statue.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Chief Justice Chase, in a letter dated Dec. 8, considers it doubtful whether he will be able to deliver the inaugural address upon unveiling the statue of Professor Morse, on the 27th of April. His health seems mending, but its restoration must necessarily be slow. The subscription for the statue now exceeds $7000.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.

The receipts of the Western Union Telegraph Company for October was $673,665 95; the net profits were $221,415 71, against $201,393 31 for the same month of 1869.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—Cotton—better feeling; middling uplands, 14¼c.; low middling, 14¼c. nominally. Flour quiet but firm at previous figures. Wheat steady; choice white, $1 70@1 65; prime to choice red, $1 60@1 60; fair to good, $1 30@1 55; common, $1 20@1 30; Ohio and Indiana, $1 38@1 40. Corn lower; white, 72@73c.; yellow, 74c. Oats quiet at 52@53c. Provisions nominally unchanged. Whisky steady at 93c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Stocks active. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107½; do. 1864, do., 107; do. 1865, do. 1865, do. 107¼; do. 1865, new, 109½; do. 1867, 109¼; do. 1868, 110; 10-40s, 106; Virginia 6s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 93; Canton Co., 63; Cumberland preferred, 26; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 90½; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 96½; Adams Express, 63¾; Michigan Central, 120¾; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Illinois Central, 130; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 105¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¾; Western Union Telegraph, 48¾

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New England and New York

Accident and Crime.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Mr. O'Baldwin on his Dignity.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—O'Baldwin, the prize fighter, declines to accept the conditions of his pardon from the House of Correction, which require him to leave the State within twenty-four hours, never to return.

Fatal Accident on a Railway.

CONCORD, Dec. 17.—A passenger train on the Lawrence Railroad to-day ran over and killed Benjamin Woodbury, who was driving a team across the track.

The Berwick Bank Robbery.

NORTH BERWICK, Dec. 17.—William Hall, President of the North Berwick Bank, announces that the robbery of its valuables will in no way interrupt its usual business.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mysterious Affair.

HUDSON, Dec. 17.—Oliver C. Fitch, of Troy, a life insurance agent, was found dead in bed at his boarding-house in this city this morning. He retired in apparent good health at a seasonable hour last evening and some mystery envelopes his sudden death. A *post-mortem* examination is being held. He had a large policy on his life.

Ice in the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 17.—North of Hudson the river is filled with ice. Yesterday afternoon the steamer St. John was hard aground on Coeyman's bar and the steamer Boardman had to put back from Hudson to Catskill on account of the ice. This morning the large steamer Drew lies aground above Staats' Point. The weather is cold.

Bloody Assault.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—About 4 o'clock this morning Captain Samuel Moore, of the schooner C. Clemens, lying off the foot of Jackson street, East river, was attacked by a gang of three river thieves, who came on board his vessel to rob. A struggle ensued, during which the Captain was shot through the shoulder, and while the gang were escaping, W. E. Carr shot one of them, who seemed to be badly hurt, but escaped with the assistance of his companions.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The steamer City of Paris took $216,000 in specie.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Cotton firmer; sales 2000 bales at 15c., asking higher. Flour dull but without decided change; sales 8000 barrels State at $5 20@6 50; Ohio as $6@6 45; Western at $5 20@6 90. Wheat dull, but without decided change; sales 21,000 bushels new spring at $1 38; winter red and amber Western at $1 43@1 45. Corn dull; sales 29,000 bushels new mixed Western at 74@76c. Oats quiet; sales 19,000 bushels Ohio and Western at 60½@61½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull and nominal; new mess $19 12@19 25; old, $21. Lard quiet and heavy; steam, 11¼@12¼c; kettle, 12¼@13c. Whisky a shade firmer at 94½@95c.

OBITUARY.

Captain James Stille Abeel, U. S. A.

Captain James Stille Abeel, U. S. Army, who died recently at Rome, New York, was born in Philadelphia, November 15, 1795. His grandfather was Colonel James Abeel, aide-de-camp to General Green, and at one time Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Revolutionary army. His father was Rev. John Neilson Abeel, D. D., a well-known clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church. Captain Abeel, against the wishes of his friends, in 1813, when only seventeen years of age, procured a commission as third lieutenant in the 23d Regiment of regular infantry, and was the youngest commissioned officer ever in the service of the United States. He took an active part with the army of the Niagara in the principal battles fought during the years 1813 and 1814, and was twice wounded. In 1834 he resigned, and for three years followed farming as an occupation. In 1837, upon the death of Captain Samuel Perkins, who commanded the Arsenal at Rome, New York, Captain Abeel was appointed military storekeeper of ordnance, with the rank of captain, and was ordered to take command at Rome. In 1855 he was ordered to the command of the Detroit Arsenal, Michigan, where he remained three years. On the passage of General Logan's army bill last year he was placed upon the retired list, after having been in active service for over 57 years. Captain Abeel was almost the last officer whose name is to be found upon the Army Register of 1815. He was a warm-hearted gentleman and a good patriot, and he leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Lugo-Lutz Case.

Nisi Prius—Chief Justice Thompson.

The case of Lugo vs. Lutz, an action to recover damages for an alleged trespass in unlawfully seizing leased premises and plaintiff's goods during his term therein, before reported, is still on trial. The defense set forth that plaintiff induced defendant to execute the lease by false representations of wealth, and that he abandoned them and surrendered the goods and the key, and defendant then took possession under legal advice.

The Shooting of Policeman Murphy.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

This morning Mr. Hagert called for trial the case of James Elliott and William Wilson, charged with shooting Officer Morris Murphy on the morning of the 3d inst.

Elliott's counsel applied for a continuance, but the Court refused to grant it and directed the case to proceed.

The officer testified that on the morning in question, about 4 o'clock, the defendants and some six or seven others were going up Sixth street, making a considerable noise, and he requested them to be quiet.

Elliott gave him an insulting answer, repeating it, and no respect whatever was paid to his admonition. He said he would arrest Elliott, and having sprung his rattle, was proceeding towards him, when Elliott deliberately shot him in the stomach. Officer Murphy said he thought Wilson was one of the party, but was not positive in his identification of him. The case is yet on trial.

Bail Cases.

In the old court-room Judge Finletter and Colonel Dechert have, during the two weeks of the session, disposed of 135 of the bail cases. This kind of work will soon relieve the pressure of the court's business.

—A female child it said to have been recently born at Canaseraga, Alleghany county, with an imperfect great toe on the right hip, but without either arms or legs. Dr. D. M. Pratt, who assisted at the birth, vouches for the truth of the statement. He says that the shoulders of the child are perfect, and the head well proportioned. It eats well, is remarkably quiet, and there seems to be a good prospect of its continuing to live.

—Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Norwich, Conn., is at present engaged in an effort to procure a divorce from his fourth wife, on the grounds that she has threatened to kill him with "knives and poison," neglected and demoralized his children by sending them into the street miserably clad, and staying at home herself to indulge in the unlady-like practice of drinking gin and molasses.

—A contemptible fellow named Blood recently absconded from Nashua, N. H., with $400, the price of a house which had been purchased with the savings of an industrious wife. He left a letter behind stating that he was bound for California, and that she might procure a divorce as soon as she pleased.

—A company of ladies hauled a hook and ladder truck to a fire recently in Iowa, and executed the duty of the hour in person by their heroic efforts to extinguish the flames.

FOURTH EDITION

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL BREESE

A Sketch of His Career.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Weekly Treasury Statement.

Awful Affair at Troy, New York.

Murder by a Blind Man.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $83,500; shipment of notes, $3,763,670. The Treasurer holds in trust as security for national bank circulation, $345,707,650; and $15,819,500 for deposits of public moneys; mutilated notes burned during the week, $528,575; total amount burned $34,274,768; bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $660,040; total amount issued therefor, $32,967,795; circulation outstanding, $304,495,579; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, $493,200.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Chester Hatfield is ordered for examination for promotion. Lieutenant-Commander George A. White is ordered to command the Onward. Vice-Commander Milton Haxton is ordered to return home. Master F. W. Greenleaf is detached from the Pawnee and is ordered to the Pacific. Surgeon W. R. Schofield is detached from the Terror and placed on waiting orders.

FROM NEW YORK.

Horrible Murder near Troy.

TROY, Dec. 17.—Franklin Kettle and wife, two of the oldest and most respectable residents of Stephentown, in this county, were murdered on Thursday night by their son, who is blind. The father and son had some dispute about a will, which culminated in murder. The murderer was arrested and is now in jail.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The following are the changes indicated by the bank statement published to-day:—Loans decreased $1,768,314; specie increased $2,044,725; legal-tenders decreased $1,881,942; deposits decreased $2,156,964.

FROM THE STATE.

Government Engineers at Gettysburg.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Colonel Bachelder passed through this city to-day *en route* for Gettysburg, where he will meet the Government engineers and point out to them the positions of various earthworks at the time of the great battle there which have since become obliterated.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Linseed Oil firmer at £28 16s.@£29.

OBITUARY.

Rear-Admiral Breese.

Rear-Admiral Samuel L. Breese died at 3 o'clock this A. M., at his residence, Mount Airy, Twenty-third ward, in this city. He was born in the State of New York, and received an appointment at large in 1810. The Admiral was present as a midshipman at the battle of Lake Champlain. On the 27th of April, 1816, he was commissioned as a lieutenant, and on the 23d of December, 1838, as commander. He was assigned to the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1836, and to the rendezvous in Baltimore in 1840. On the 8th of September, 1841, he was commissioned as captain, and commanded the frigate Cumberland in 1845. He also served as captain in the Pacific squadron during the Mexican war, and took part in the attack and capture of the towns of Tushan and Tobasco, Mexico, and also at the capture of Vera Cruz in 1847. In the year 1848 he was assigned to special duty on the lakes, and from 1853 to 1855 was commandant at the Norfolk Navy Yard. He commanded the European squadron from 1856 to 1858, and was commandant at the New York Navy Yard from 1859 to 1861.

During the late Rebellion the Admiral rendered efficient service to the Government in fitting out vessels for sea, etc. On the 16th of May, 1862, he was commissioned rear admiral, and was assigned to duty as one of the Lighthouse Inspectors, and in 1865 to special duty in New York. In 1869 he was appointed Port Admiral at Philadelphia, and by reason of an order of the Navy Department, which established New York as the only city entitled to a Port Admiral, was relieved from duty.

Admiral Breese, it will be seen from the above, has been sixty years in the service of the United States Government, and during all that time rendered his country valuable assistance. He leaves a widow, but no children.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 266, being an increase of 29 over those of last week and an increase of 21 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 130 were adults; 136 were minors; 197 were born in the United States; 58 were foreign; 12 were people of color; and 7 were from the country. Of this number, 48 died of consumption of the lungs; 11 of disease of the heart; 10 of marasmus; 14 of old age; 4 of typhoid fever; 9 of convulsions; 7 of scarlet fever; 23 of inflammation of the lungs; and 5 of congestion of the brain.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	10	Sixteenth	9
Second	9	Seventeenth	15
Third	3	Eighteenth	12
Fourth	19	Nineteenth	17
Fifth	8	Twentieth	14
Sixth	6	Twenty-first	5
Seventh	20	Twenty-second	4
Eighth	9	Twenty-third	5
Ninth	4	Twenty-fourth	11
Tenth	5	Twenth-fifth	3
Eleventh	10	Twenth-sixth	7
Twelfth	6	Twenty-seventh	12
Thirteenth	7	Twenty-eighth	3
Fourteenth	5	Unknown	7
Fifteenth	17		
Total			266

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—A man was arrested in Media yesterday by Detective Miller upon the charge of forging the name of the firm of Taylor & Betz to a check for $1200. The check was passed on Mr. Aaron Frees. Defendant was brought to this city, and after a hearing before Alderman Kerr this morning was held in $2000 bail for a further investigation.

A MEETING of the members of the Commercial Exchange Association was held this morning in reference to the European steamship line. Nathan Brooke, Esq., made a strong appeal for increased subscriptions, and was seconded in his remarks by C. J. Hoffman, Esq., and S. J. Comly, Esq.

STOLE A PAIR OF SHOES.—Charles Wilson was arrested at Eighth and Shippen streets last night upon the charge of stealing a pair of shoes from the store of Joseph Hoey, in that locality. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Collins and was committed for bail.

DIVORCE CASE.—In the Court of Common Pleas for this city and county, Mrs. Charlotte E. Worman, by her next friend Edwin Collins, has given notice that a rule will be taken next Saturday why her husband, John D. Worman, should not be divorced.

FOUND DEAD.—A child was found dead in bed this morning in the residence attached to the Schuylkill Falls Brewery.

ACCIDENT.—Smith Longbotham, age 145 years, fell on the ice on Cherry street, below Fourth, this morning, and broke a leg.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About noon to-day a slight fire occurred in Dreer's seed store, Second and Market streets, causing a loss of about $100. Insured in the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

A MYSTERY.—Jane Miller, who resided with Matthew Flemming at No. 2236 Carpenter street, has been missing from her home for some days past, and fears are entertained for her safety. A rumor was in circulation last night that her body had been found in an unoccupied house in the neighborhood, but an investigation proved the report to be unfounded. It appears that Miss Miller came to this country from Ireland in August last, and hired herself out as a domestic with the family of Mr. Flemming. On the morning of December 3d she rose at the usual hour, half-past 5 o'clock, and commenced getting breakfast ready, after accomplishing which she started out to purchase some milk, proceeding to the store at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Catharine streets for this purpose. Not having returned home, Mrs. Flemming started in quest of her, and learned from the storekeeper that she had obtained the milk and started for her home. The most active endeavors have been made to learn of her whereabouts, but these efforts have proved fruitless. When she left the house of Mr. Flemming she had no bonnet on, but wore a shawl, which she threw around her to protect her from the cold.

AUDITORS APPOINTED.—In the Orphans' Court of the city and county of Philadelphia the following named gentlemen have been appointed auditors:—

Frederick Carroll Brewster, Jr., Esq., to settle, audit, and adjust the accounts of George Brinsinghoffer, administrator of the estate of Joseph Mealey, deceased.

William P. Messick, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Eliza Ridgway, administratrix of the estate of Henry Ridgway, deceased.

D. W. O'Brien, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of John Samuel, administrator of the estate of James K. Wilson, deceased, and also of the estate of Margaret W. Wilson, deceased.

General Charles H. T. Collis to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Andrew M. Jones, administrator of the estate of William J. Taylor, deceased.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Edward Harris was captured this morning at 6 o'clock on board the schooner T. J. Trafton, lying at pier No. 5, Port Richmond. The captain woke up just in time to see Harris steal his watch. He jumped out of bed, "necked" the scamp, and handed him over to a policeman. The pursuer had a large-sized knife in his possession, also a combination key supposed to belong to a safe in some country house. Harris will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

THE WOODLANDS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will no doubt be thronged both morning and evening to-morrow to hear the newly-elected pastor, Rev. Dr. James M. Crowell, who returns to Philadelphia from St. Peter's Presbyterian Church at Rochester, New York, after a lengthened absence. Dr. Crowell has achieved a high reputation for oratory, and his accession to the number of eminent divines in this city is a great one. The new church of this congregation will be one of the handsomest in the city.

WIDOWS' NOTICES.—In the Court of Common Pleas Mrs. Schmidt, the widow of Franz Schmidt, and Mrs. Greenhalgh, the widow of Elias P. Greenhalgh, have given notice of their intention to apply to the court for a petition with inventory and appraisement of personal property desired to be retained under the provisions of act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and the several supplements thereto, and the petitions will be heard next Saturday, 24th instant.

ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY APPOINTED.—In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Joseph J. Dorau, Esq., has been appointed assignee of Jabez Bunting, Josiah Bunting, Joseph J. Sellers, and John Pollock, both as as individuals and as the firm of Bunting Brothers & Company, of this city, adjudged bankrupts on creditors' petition by the District United States Court.

SOME SNEAK THIEF entered Mrs. Griffith's house, No. 220 South Broad street, yesterday morning, between half-past eleven and twelve o'clock, and took from the dining-room two dozen and a half tablespoons, lot of dessert spoons, teaspoons, forks, sugar-spoons, pie knives, and egg spoons. One dozen tablespoons, marked "J. M. H.," were valued on account of their being a gift. A reward of $25 is offered for their return.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—This afternoon at 4 o'clock the Board of Education will meet for the purpose of conferring with the members of the Legislature upon the expediency of passing a law upon compulsory education.

CORONER'S CASE.—The Coroner this morning held an inquest on the body of Margaret Hughes, aged 45 years, residing at No. 413 Keyser street, who died suddenly of apoplexy. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, Dec. 17, 1870.

The money market during the whole of this week has been as active as usual at this period, and there is a full line of borrowers in the market up to the present writing. The banks, however, are unusually cautious both in negotiating call and time loans, and in many instances an advance of interest is demanded and obtained. The panicky condition of the stock market is the cause of this change in tone as well as of the extreme caution with which mixed collaterals are taken from speculative borrowers.

We quote at 5½@6½ per cent. on call, and at 7@9 per cent. on choice paper.

Gold is very firm, with all the sales reported at 110¾.

Government bonds are unsettled, a portion of the list showing a decline and a few issues an advance.

At the Stock Board there was considerable movement, the "bull" element being evidently in the ascendant. Sales of city 6s, old bonds, at 98½, and new do. at 99¾@100. Sales of Lehigh gold loan at 85¾, coupon off.

Reading Railroad was in demand and steady, with sales at 48⅝@48¾, the latter b. o.; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26¾. 46 was bid for North Pennsylvania and 59¼ for Lehigh Valley.

In Passenger Railroad shares there were sales of Ridge Avenue at 7¼ and Fifth and Sixth Streets at 40.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$300 City 6s, Old c&p	99⅜	500 sh Read R. b30	48¾
$10000 City 6s, N. c&p	99⅜	500 do. b30	48¾
$1200 do. c&p	99⅜	200 do. s.c	48¾
$2000 do. prior to '62 c&p	100¾	200 do. rg&l	48¾
$1000 Pa R 2d mt 6s	100	300 do. s	48¾
$3000 O C & A bs. 1s. 7s	100	500 do. c	48¾
$7 50 Leh 6s, '84	83	100 do. b30	48¾
$1000 Leh Gold L	85¾	100 sh Phil & E R.	26¾
$4000 Wilm & R R 7s b5	91	85 sh Leh V R. c&p	59¾
$3000 Pa & N Y C 7s lots	91	100 sh Leh Nav Sr.	39¾
$3000 Union Cl 6s	84½	300 sh N Y & Mid.	4¾
		2 sh New Creek Pf	3¾
		40 sh Ridge av R.	7¾

SECOND BOARD.

$500 C & A m 6s, 89	93¾	1100 sh Read. b30	48¾
$200 do.	94	100 do. b60	48¾
$1000 do.	94¾	28 sh Leh V R	59
$600 Sch N 6s, 82	72¾	100 sh Penna R. b30	61¾
100 sh Leh Nav	38	2 do.	61

NAES & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10 00 A. M.	110¾	11 37 A. M.	110¾
10 11 "	110¾	12 05 P. M.	110¾
10 25 "	110¾	11 10 "	110¾
11 29 "	110¾	12 18 "	110¾

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113; 5-20s of 1862, 107¼@107¾; do. 1864, 107@107¼; do. 1865, 107¼@107¾; do., July, 1865, 109¾@110; do., July, 1867, 109¾@110¾; do. July, 1868, 109¾@110¾; 5s 10-40, 106@106¼; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110¾@111¼. Gold, 110¾@111.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Dec. 17.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $25 ₮ ton. Tanners' Bark ranges from $17 to $23 per cord.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at 10¼@10¾c. per pound. Timothy is firm, and 500 bushels sold at $5 60. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2@2 10.

The Flour market is dull, the demand being limited to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 500 or 600 barrels, including superfine at $4 50@4 75; extras at $5@5 50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5 75@6 25; Minnesota do. do. at $6 25@6 50, the latter rate for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6 50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6 25 for low grades up to $7@7 25 for choice and fancy. Rye Flour sells at $5@5 12½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is steady, but there is not much activity. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1 45 for prime Indiana red; $1 24@1 38 for Pennsylvania do.; $1 45@1 48 for Indiana amber; and $1 55 for Michigan white. Rye may be quoted at 90@92c. for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is quiet at the recent decline; sales of 2000 bushels new yellow and Western mixed at 68@72c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 54@56c.

Whisky is steady, and sells at 92@93c. for Western iron-bound.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see Fifth page.)

BREESE.—On Saturday, the 17th instant, at his residence at Mount Airy, Philadelphia, Rear-Admiral [illegible].

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE—GERMAN UNITY AND AUSTRIA'S EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Special despatches from Berlin assert that on Tuesday last (the 13th inst.) the Parliamentary deputation of the North German Confederate Bund was to set out from the Prussian capital to convey to King William, at his military headquarters in Versailles, the offer of the imperial crown that will, upon his brows, symbolize the succession to a dominion rivalling in extent and far exceeding in real population, wealth, and social importance the realm of Otho and Charlemagne. At the same moment we hear the fiat that decides the fate of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and prepares the way for the absorption, gradual or sudden, as occasion may decide, of both Holland and Belgium into the vast military empire which already overshadows the centre and the west of Europe.

This, should the sturdy old Hohenzollern accept the proffered dignity—and what reason is there to doubt that he will?—is an event of the most imposing moment, surrounded by historical contrasts as romantic and dramatic as anything recorded in the illumined annals of Froissart and Monstrelet. The imperial sword and sceptre of Germany laid at the feet of a Teutonic prince in the captured palace of Louis Quatorze, while Prussian eagles float in triumph over the spires of St. Denis and the towers of Notre Dame tremble to the echo of besieging ordnance. The world has not witnessed such a spectacle since the armies of Napoleon I entered Rome and dictated law to the Pontiff in his council chamber at the Vatican.

Well may the other powers hastily endeavor to set their houses in order, and meanwhile struggle to avert any extension of the war.

Thus it is that Austria still persistently endeavors to bring about negotiations for peace between the German alliance and France; and in the light of the past and of the present, too, we say that Austria is wise. The Emperor Franz Joseph, comparatively young as he is in sovereignty and in diplomacy, has exhibited foresight, prudence, and moderation throughout his reign. He displayed all these qualities, so valuable and so admirable in a prince, after the disastrous defeat of his arms by the French and Italian coalition at Solferino; after the overthrow of his best generals by the Prussians at Sadowa, and in the measures that he has since taken to harmonize the jarring States still subject to his sceptre within the pale of the empire. In this sagacious course he is sustained by the abilities of a minister—the Baron von Beust—who may justly be styled the Cavour of Austria.

And now we see the same spirit prevailing. Outside of the immediate vortex of the Franco-Prussian war, yet near enough to feel the heat of its conflagrations and to hear the thunders of its artillery, Austrian intellect detects dangers growing more and more gigantic every hour while the struggle continues to push on towards that bitter extremity which bequeaths to an entire race and lineage legacies of undying hate and eternal thirst for vengeance. To enkindle such endless antagonism in the breast of but one individual, to invoke that

Patient search and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong,

from the weakest of mankind, is a most solemn and perilous enterprise; but when the task, really or apparently undertaken, is to trample on a nation of forty millions, warlike at all periods of its history and schooled for ages in adversity as well as in glory, wisdom, which looks to the future even more than at the present, halts midway. "Tread not upon a dwarf; he may have a giant for a friend," is an apothegm of pith and meaning. France is not yet a dwarf, but a giantess surprised and overmastered for the moment, because she had been bound down while she slept by the Liliputians of monarchical misrule. France has suffered for the sins of Europe; and, even were she entombed, the stone may yet be rolled away from the mouth of her sepulchre and she may rise again. The ashes of Charles Martel, of Philip Augustus, of Bayard, of Henry of Navarre, of the Grand Conde, of the First Napoleon, and of Lafayette repose in the soil of France, and their spirit is still alive in her people. Those who think otherwise are making but hasty judgment of events not six months old. Quiet thinkers who, only that long ago, held their peace when jubilate was sounded over the *plebiscitum* and the "crowning of the edifice" in France, were noticed only with the smile of self-satisfied disdain; yet, lo! what a change is there to-day—how are the mighty fallen! Providence will teach us, in spite of all human conceits, that things shall be as He wills, and His reversals of judgment continually laugh at our calculations and humble our pride. In this world the man or the nation who builds safety upon the ruins of another is not noble, and never can be truly great. If German unity is to be set upon the shifting sands of conquest, imposed upon a people foreign in language, faith, and culture, we have every warrant in the lessons of history to believe that it will vanish, in the first great upheaval, as suddenly as it came. King William may well say that he is astonished at the rapidity with which that union has sprung into being. He had expected that it would be accomplished some day by slow but sure processes (as in America and Italy), but he had not hoped to see it in his lifetime. Germanic union, built upon the disunion and disruption, along with the burning humiliation, of neighboring France! As well erect your citadel upon the lava crusts of Vesuvius. France has been overrun and nearly conquered again and again—by the Normans, the Allemanni (of old), the Saracens, the English. Her armies have been scattered and slaughtered; her strongholds taken; her fields devastated; her cities bombarded; her churches desecrated; her people laid under tribute. The Holy Alliance of kings, led on or backed by renegades and capitulators to the enemy, have twice marched through the streets of her capital; yet a swife decade or two of years rolled by and where were they?

Austria, out of her own former arrogance of victory and the sore lesson of its subsequent downfall, has gathered in this precious wisdom. Italy and Hungary were prostrate at her feet but fifteen years ago. The one is now her safest ally; the other upholds her crown. Austria, too, remembers Mexico crouching, for a day, under the sceptre of one of her imperial dukes. Monarchical Europe remembers the crisis when, with coalesced fleets and armies invading our sister republic at Vera Cruz, she thought she saw the disruption and end of the United States. Austria, therefore, at this moment, and other European powers which will presently appear in the foreground, still advise King William, even at the eleventh hour, to conquer France after the only method in which she ever will be conquered, viz., by rising to the height of magnanimity that will offer her true friendship and a lasting peace. United Germany, including the Austro-Germanic proxinces, will not then have a new Poland of forty millions on the west to reach unseen hands across to the old, disrupted, and partitioned Poland of the east.

In this safer attitude the German empire will represent progress rather than reaction, and peace rather than war. France, cured of her follies and of her restless ambition, will be made a sincere ally, and not an implacable foe. Her great reverse will be the germ of her still greater future glory, and, receiving and imparting strength by their more intimate conjunction, two peoples already kindred in blood and tradition since the days when the *fleur de lis* was made the device of the princes who came up from the marshes of the Rhine and afterwards established the Frankish dominion, may have reason to bless the hour when, injustice repelled and usurpation overthrown, their mutual welfare became the charge of the Emperor William.

DELUSIVE PROSPERITY.

From the N. Y. Times.

San Francisco journals bewail the lack of enterprise in their city and the lack of prosperity in their State. The city has ample banking capital as compared with Chicago and other cities east of the Mississippi, but transacts, relatively, much less business. The State, with almost boundless resources, suffers in every direction from the absence of development. Vast areas of desirable land are unoccupied and untilled. Mining enterprises have not, as a rule, fulfilled expectations; there have been more blanks than prizes—more losses than profits. The people of a State which obtains genuine money by mere digging pay from ten to twenty-four per cent. annually for its use. In a word, there are stagnation and depression where activity and prosperity might be expected to abound. The El Dorado of the Union is really among the poorest and least progressive of its members.

For this condition of things the people of California may thank only themselves. They have driven off the capital and enterprise of which they now confess their need. Their refusal to avail themselves of the legal-tender currency was a blunder whose ill effects have long been apparent. Their own moneyed men came East to take advantage of the premium on gold accumulations; and Eastern capitalists refused to employ their means in a State which did its utmost to exclude greenbacks from circulation. Desirable citizens were thus driven away; the assistance now earnestly invoked has been by this policy systematically repelled. The result is conspicuous in the dullness, the want of business faith and spirit, the indifference to great mercantile and industrial opportunities which exhibit San Francisco in unfavorable contrast to other cities, and in the slow growth of population, the paucity of manufactures, and the neglect of magnificent natural resources in all parts of the State.

Land monopolies have had something to do with the tardy progress of settlement and agriculture. The best lands are in the hands of companies and speculators, who hold them at prices above their value, and retard the improvements which are essential to the contentment of any population worth having. The State does not grow, simply because it has been rendered unattractive. Minnesota, with not a tithe of the natural advantages possessed by California, has prospered infinitely more, for reasons that are apparent. In the one case reliance is placed upon nature's bounty, and thrift and persistent hard work are at a discount. In the other, energy and enterprise have been at a premium from the first, and a marvellous advance in population and wealth are the immediate results.

In the next place, California illustrates anew the general unprofitableness of mining enterprises, where the precious metals are concerned. Mining was well enough when gold was to be had by digging and panning, though even then the lucky ones were only a small percentage of the crowds engaged in the work. But mining in organized forms, with costly machinery, and under skilled and scientific direction, is quite a different affair. Only careful management and great good fortune can render it profitable. The Mariposa estate has never yielded common interest on its cost, and there are scores of gold mines in California and Nevada of which the same story may be told. Every ounce of the precious metal obtained in these instances costs many times its value. Of course, there are gold and silver properties which have paid their owners magnificently, but they are exceptional both in their richness and their management. Distant capitalists cannot be blamed if they listen incredulously to tales of mineral riches, and prefer to invest their money in enterprises of a more certain character.

The prevailing distrust is, however, justified by unpleasant experiences of another sort. Gold and silver mines are doubtful investments under the most favorable auspices. What shall be said of them when considered in connection with the barefaced frauds of which they have often been the pretext? California, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, Idaho—all suffer from the rascality that has been perpetrated under the pretense of selling valuable mining claims. The Eastern States and England have been alike victimized. Millions of dollars have been abstracted from this city alone by scoundrels who succeeded in persuading capitalists, large and small, that fortunes were hidden in gold and silver mines. Half a dozen years ago, the number of Colorado gold mining companies organized in New York was legion, and nearly all of them are now remembered as swindles of the first water. Nevada came next into the market, and left a similar impression. The Californians cannot wonder if prudent Eastern people prefer to keep their money nearer home.

ABOUT AMNESTY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have never attempted to hurry Congress in the matter of amnesty. Though our own convictions that universal amnesty is alike magnanimous and politic have never been disguised, we comprehend the considerations adverse to it, and freely admit their force. We know that the spirit which drove the South into a foolish, wanton rebellion is still wide-spread and rampant; we know that there are thousands of ex-Rebels so embittered by their unexpected and utter discomfiture that they cannot appreciate generosity, and would confound kindness with weakness, if they did not misinterpret it as cowardice. We know that that most unwise, malignant organization popularly known as Ku-klux at ll intests and disquiets portions of the South, inflicting injuries and outrages on scattered blacks and other defenseless Unionists, and that, in spite of the best efforts of Congress and the Executive, thousands of negroes coerced into voting the ticket of their persecutors or overawed into not voting at all. In short, we feel and admit that a good case can be made for postponing universal amnesty, which, without at all shaking our conviction of its justice and wisdom, would impel millions to demand and vote for a postponement of this measure of pacification. If, therefore, Congress shall vote down such amnesty, we shall regret rather than condemn the decision.

But, whenever amnesty shall be deemed timely, we entreat that it be made thorough. A dozen picayune amnesty bills will do much to inflame and diffuse Southern discontent, nothing to allay it. An act of amnesty with large exceptions will offend two classes—1. Those whom it relieves of disabilities; 2. Those whom it leaves under the ban. The former will feel insulted as by an intimation that they are of no account; the latter will complain that they are still proscribed when thousands less deserving of clemency have been forgiven. And, from their point of view, each class will be clearly right.

We object to a restricted amnesty that it tends to the creation of an aristocracy at the South—an aristocracy found not on wisdom, nor on merit, but on prominence in the late Rebellion. Those exempted from the general oblivion of past offenses will plume themselves upon the fact as a tribute to their ability or efficiency in the Rebel service; they will be admired, deferred to, and accorded social distinction and political influence. The fact that they are not eligible to office will enable them to indicate the men to be chosen. They are in fact neither better nor worse than many others; but their proscription, when they shall have been so restricted in number that each of them is known and marked, will clothe them with a peculiar and unwholesome power.

It does seem to us that the case of Jefferson Davis ought ere this to have commended its moral even to the most ordinary comprehension. Had he been shot, as, upon the verdict of a court-martial, he lawfully might have been, within three days of his capture, he would have been enshrined in a million hearts forever, and his name and deeds would have been a potent spell for generations. So long as he was kept in prison he was the uncrowned king of millions, to whom his lightest wish was law, his word the end of controversy. A sentiment of honor held every Confederate loyal to him so long as he remained in duress for an offense common to him and to them. Had he been kept for ten years a prisoner of state, he would have been to the last the chief of a crushed but indomitable party whereof fidelity to their suffering head was the point of honor. But his liberation was also theirs. When he walked out of that Richmond Court-house a free man, he was a dethroned monarch, and such he has remained. He goes to Europe and returns, stops a few days in New York or Baltimore, looks vigilantly after the interests of his life-insurance companies, or neglects them, without exciting a ripple of curiosity. A few intense Rebels may still feel constrained to pay him some personal attention, and even homage; but he no longer fills the eye of the public or is regarded by millions with as much solicitude as Weston the walker or Mace the pugilist.

Shall wisdom still cry and no man regard her monitions? Do let us comprehend that the real question is not whether certain prominent Rebels shall or shall not be further punished for their causeless war upon the Union, but whether we shall or shall not enable them to strut their little hour as demigods, exalted in the views of their public by the short-sighted thongh natural resentment of Republicans, whose vengeful wrath will not let them see that, if the object were to divest these men of capacity to do mischief, it would be secured by amnesty, not proscription, and that, if the end sought be vengeance and just retribution, it is utterly defeated by a policy which exalts its objects not only in their own estimation, but also in that of their neighbors and cherished friends.

RECKLESS BUILDING.

From the N. Y. World.

The sudden and disastrous fall of a factory in Thirty-fifth street suggests reflections. The wind was blowing at the time, to be sure, but it did not amount to a gale, much less to such an exceptional convulsion as is required to acquit the constructors of a building of gross negligence in its destruction by stress of weather. The point which will be chiefly relied upon to shield the builders from the blame of the disaster whereby at least four persons have lost their lives is probably that the building was unfinished. A wall without the support which roof and joists give it, is of course in a much more precarious condition than after those securities have been added. But that was not the state of this building. The covering had been finally effected the day before the fall. So far as security goes, the building was in very nearly if not quite as good condition as it ever would have been. The conclusion is inevitable that the construction of it had been grossly reckless. Nothing is plainer than that every additional foot of height in a building demands additional strength in its walls. Yet nothing is commoner than to see buildings which assume the proportion almost of obelisks run up to the height, as in this building, of eight stories, or even higher, not only without any precautions in the way of buttresses but with walls which would be flimsy and inadequate even for an ordinary dwelling. Money-saving is one motive for this reckless sort of construction. Time-saving is another. The factory which fell on Thursday, the day after its completion, was begun upon the 14th of November. It is perfectly clear that a building of eight stories cannot be properly built in such a time. If the tragical event of Thursday morning does not admonish architects and capitalists of the breakneck pace at which they are going, there are enough sterner admonitions in store for them. Let us hope that this single lesson will suffice to give them pause, and that the blood of the four victims of some man's reckless haste and greed may not have been shed in vain. This lesson ought at all events to serve to quicken official vigilance. While this rickety warehouse was falling to pieces yesterday morning by the North river, the Superintendent of Buildings was testifying that a building upon the East river—by the fall of which a calamity in some respects similar, though not so widely fatal, had ensued—was properly constructed. It behooves that functionary to see that in future his sanction is not too lightly given, lest his constituents should be impelled by self-preservation to usurp his functions. A building blown down by a breeze is not a safe building, whatever official assurances may be given to the contrary. And it is to be hoped that the friends of the victims of the disaster in Thirty-fifth street will take legal measures to remind reckless builders that reckless building is a crime for the consequences of which they are answerable.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION REPUBLICAN

MASS MEETING,

AT

LIBERTY HALL,

SATURDAY EVENING, December 17, 1870.

Addresses by the following distinguished speakers:—

HON. A. WILSON HENSZEY,

ISAIAH WEARS,

COL. WILLIAM B. MANN,

GEN. JAMES GIVEN,

WILLIAM MORAN, Esq.,

WILLIAM D. FORTIN, Esq.,

and others. 12 16

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,

12 1 6w Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

11 12m Treasurer.

THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,

10 6 thstu6 No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.

An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau. ADELE PICOT, President.

12 2 1f C. JACOB, Secretary.

ADELAIDE MURDOCH'S LECTURE, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19, 1870.

Subject—WOMAN'S DUTIES INCOMPATIBLE WITH FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 75 cts. and $1. Private Boxes, $5. Box Sheet now open and tickets to be obtained at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy of Music. 12 15 3t

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors, and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 11th of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. L. SCHAFFER,

12 10 5t Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1870.

The Annual Election for DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 10 s4t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M. WM. H. WEBB,

12 15 tjan 9 Secretary.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths6

STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS

given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies.

Engagements may now be made by inquiring of

W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,

Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PARDON.—Application is about to be made to his Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for a PARDON for JOHN HASSAN, Jr., convicted of larceny, and now confined in the Eastern Penitentiary. (12 14 4t*

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS,

12 10 smwtf Treasurer.

T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
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T. T. T.
T. T. T.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,

9 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the incorporation of a Bank, according to the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled ATLANTIC BANK, and to be located in Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. jy1s6m

JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 406 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 202 WALNUT Street, upstairs, on and after TUESDAY, December 20, 1870.

12 14 6t L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

12 12 mwf t j 10 P. LAMB, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 8 6m

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,

5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

2 1 mws PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Watches,
Diamonds,
Jewelry, and
Silverware

In Great Variety.

A fine assortment of BAND and CHAIN BRACELETS, OPERA CHAINS, NECKLACES, Etc. Our prices are unusually low.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

12 16 tj1 PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY HARPER

IS STILL AT THE OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

And is selling at LOW PRICES, previous to making alterations, his stock of

Fine Watches, Jewelry,

AND [12 1 thstulm

SILVERWARE.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE,

3 2 1y] Second floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF STONE, CAMEO, plain onyx and solid gold sleeve buttons at reduced prices.

ISAAC DIXON,

12 15 6t* No. 120 South ELEVENTH Street.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 10 2p6

GROCERIES, ETC.

MATERIALS FOR MINCE PIES.

BUNCH LAYER RAISINS AND SULTANA RAISINS, CITRON, CURRANTS, SPICES, SWEET CIDER, WINES, ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 41

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 9 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 15 awf

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A temperance meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Presbyterian Church was held last evening, at the church, Washington Square and Seventh street. Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler, of Brooklyn, delivered an address.

—A fine musical, educational, and panoramic entertainment was given in the Academy of Music last evening, the proceeds of which are for the aid of the Soldiers' Orphans' Institution at Gettysburg.

—An infuriated steer escaped from a slaughter-house yesterday afternoon, in the neighborhood of Thirty-seventh and Girard avenue. Before it could be secured an unknown man was badly gored in the throat by one of its horns.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE PARIS DEMONSTRATIONS—PALADINES RETIRES FROM THE SERVICE—MONTMEDY AND HAVRE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

An apology has been sent to Captain Wells, of the United States steamer Shenandoah, for the accidental shot received by that vessel a few days ago, from a French iron-clad, which was using her guns to intimidate Gen. Briand, French commander at Havre, who had ordered a portion of the squadron to Cherbourg.

It is announced that Austria, wishing to maintain existing guarantees for the peace of Europe, yet desirous of sparing the susceptibilities of Russia, adheres without reservation to the decision of the approaching conference at London.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—It is thought Manteuffel is marching upon Caen and Cherbourg.

Dispatches from Havre, however, represent the retreat of the Prussians to the southward as precipitate.

A balloon from Paris, with mails, descended at Honfleur.

Paris letters of the 9th announce the situation as good.

The repulse of the army of the Loire and the recapture of Orleans have not discouraged the Parisians.

There is a general demand for more sorties and a universal approval of the answer sent by General Trochu to General Moltke and the people all say they will resist to the last.

The measures taken by the government since the commencement of the seige are accepted willingly by the population. Having insured itself against waste of provisions, of which there are enough to last until February, the government will again issue fresh meat rations to the inhabitants. Other provisions are sufficient to last six months.

It is probable that invitations to the conference to be held in London on the Black Sea question were issued yesterday.

The Luxemburgers have united in an address to Prince Henry of Orange, imploring him not to allow the destruction of the political existence of the Grand Duchy, unless the population is first consulted.

The Hanseatic losses in the battles of Orleans and Beaugency are officially stated at 126 killed, 745 wounded and 78 missing.

LONDON, Dec. 16, 2.30 P. M.—King William, of Holland, has telegraphed to the government of Luxembourg that he will defend the treaty of 1867 and the honor and independence of the Duchy. He also approves the acts of the government of Luxembourg.

Victor Emanuel enters Rome on the 8th of January.

It is said M. Thiers, while at St. Petersburg, before proceeding to Versailles, intended to have proposed the abandonment of Count Bismarck's demand for Alsace, and the substitution therefor of the annexation of Belgium and Holland to Prussia, but he was unfavorably received by the Russian authorities, and abandoned the attempt at negotiation.

LONDON, Dec. 15, 2 P. M.—With the surrender of Montmedy 65 cannon and 300 prisoners fell into the hands of the besiegers, and 236 German prisoners were released.

A balloon with two passengers and two hundred pounds of letters descended on the 15th at Hebron, in Nassau.

The French government urges Austria to demand the restoration of three thousand Austrian railway cars seized and sold by the Prussians.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The vessel Earl Seafield was lost in a gale, with all hands, in Seven Sands.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—[Special to the New York World.]—Proofs of the Prussian scheme for the restoration of the empire come from every quarter. Bismarck says this is the only way the war can end, that republican France will fight forever, that the fall of Paris can produce no effect, that the only course is to make terms with the empire, and go home and leave the French to fight it out between themselves.

Wolff telegraphs from Berlin, the 11th, that Bismarck is to be made a duke. The King wishes his title to be Duke of Strasburg, but Bismarck wants to retain his own name.

Sixty per cent. of the wounded Germans have rejoined their regiments or joined the reserve.

Ten very heavy guns have left Spandau for Paris.

A German post-office has been established at Pralsburg.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—[Special to New York World]—Mr. Tanclieu telegraphs on the 15th that the Papal envoy, M. Kogman, arrived at Versailles on the 12th, with important dispatches from the Pope to Bismarck and the King. It is certain the King has promised the Pope to restore to him his temporal power as soon as the present war ends. The official journal, the *Holk*, states that the King has also determined to restore Napoleon.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—A dispatch dated Margency, 14th, says the bombardment of Paris is not expected for ten days.

A dispatch to the Times, dated Marseilles, 15th, says the Luxemburg question will produce no complications here. Her independence is preserved unless she openly supports France.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The official affirmation from Bordeaux that the Neutral Powers are striving to facilitate the admission of France to the conference, to which Prussia is said to make an obstacle, and that the same Powers propose an armistice, including the revictualling of Paris, is absolutely false, according to the highest authorities.

On the other hand, the statements before telegraphed respecting the steps taken by the French government toward an armistice are entirely accurate. Prussia proposes no conditions concerning the presence of a French representative at the conference.

HAVRE, Dec. 15.—The Prussians have entirely withdrawn from this section of the country.

The roads are open again to Yvetot.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 15.—The sub-prefect of Havre, in a report received here, denies having sent the dispatch announcing a French victory at Paris. He maintains, however, that there is a general and precipitate retreat of the Prussians in the north of France.

The forces of General Faedbecke continue to operate successfully, and some Prussian attacks upon General Chauzy's lines have been repulsed with loss to the assailants.

The Prussians who were near Honfleur have retreated toward Rouen.

The reports by balloon which landed at Honfleur have not yet been received at Bordeaux, but a dispatch from the aeronaut says that he has good news from Paris.

General Paladines has retired from the service and gone to his estate.

The following despatch has been forwarded to prefects of departments: The Duke of Mecklenburg on Wednesday attacked the town of Frotoval, on the road from Chateudun and Vendome, which he occupied in strong force. We retook the place yesterday. Having united his troops with those of Prince Frederick Charles, they engaged our forces in combat yesterday near Vendome. The battle lasted till night. The enemy's lo-ses are great. News has been received that between the towns of Briare and Glen three battalions of Bavarians were defeated by Mobiles.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 15.—A dispatch from Marseilles says Russia will denounce the treaty for the closing of the Dardanelles, and adds that the United States, who never recognized the closing of the Straits, will act in concert with Russia.

BERLIN, Dec. 13—[Special to the New York Herald.]—Bismarck's organ insists upon a convocation of Councils Generale, and that there should be a selection therefrom of delegates to the national conclave to consider the reconstruction of the French government with a view to peace proposals. It is said that the suggestion emanated from Napoleon, and that he has stated that while the present irresponsible mob are leaders even the reduction of Paris would fail to secure peace. Other rumors insist that a plebiscite, now proceeding in Paris, is with a view of early peace.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15—[Special to the New York Herald.]—A report prevails here that Montmedy has not capitulated, but on the contrary that the Prussians were repulsed with the loss of 1900 killed and wounded.

—A shock of earthquake, lasting about ten seconds, was lately felt at Atlanta, Ga.

—Work on the Holyoke and Westfield Railroad, Massachusetts, was commenced on Saturday last.

TURNING THE TABLES.

Novel End of a Libel Suit—The Plaintiff Gets "One Cent Damages and a Year's Imprisonment.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of the 14th inst. says:—

And thus faded away the golden dreams of Mr. Ohnmacht. Instead of getting $10,000 damages, he has gotten one cent in money and one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary for his figuring in our courts of justice of late. He will take it hard, of course, but it can't be helped. Two juries have officiated in his case, and no doubt these juries thought they were giving Mr. Ohnmacht his deserts. One of them gave him a cent in cash, and the other gave him a place in the State's prison for one year. During the year of his incarceration he can muse upon the difference between $10,000 and one cent. He will need no money while at Frankfort, for they board prisoners there free of cost as long as they remain. He could have no use for the $10,000 damages in his prison, unless, as facetiously remarked by the counsel for the defense in the argument of the case, it had been his purpose to establish a kind of aristocratic way of living in the State's Prison.

It is not likely that the result of this litigation will fail to convince Mr. Ohnmacht that it does not pay to bring suits for libel against newspapers. It is a very difficult thing to get a judgment against a newspaper for an article published in the way of news, and evidently not intended to be malicious. Newspapers have a hard enough time in getting their news items without being prosecuted for libel when they happen to make a mistake. In this instance the *Courier-Journal*, very promptly, on the following day, without being asked, corrected the charge of murder, and this ought to have satisfied the plaintiff. But he would not be satisfied. He wanted money, and for money he went. He saw $10,000 like a golden vision beautiful to look upon, which conducted him into the court-house. He now knows what it is to have a golden dream concerning a newspaper, and what it is to reduce that dream to a reality through the verdict of a jury. If he is satisfied with the war he has thus waged upon the *Courier-Journal*, we doubt not that the *Courier-Journal* is contented also. And when he gets his one cent damages and serves out his one year in the penitentiary, we hope he will have a better opinion of newspapers than he seems to have had when he brought his suit.

TRAGEDY AT SEA.

A Story of Misery and Murder—The Steward of an American Bark Charged with Wantonly Shooting an Austrian Sailor.

Six months ago an Austrian seaman, name unknown, shipped on board the American bark the Ellen O. Feeney, bound for various ports in South America. The vessel returned to this port on Wednesday, and during the cruise of six months, according to the statements of several of the crew, the Austrian seaman was brutally murdered at sea by the steward of the vessel, David Leech.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN.

The story, as narrated by the crew, is in substance as follows:—The murdered man, being an Austrian and not speaking English well, in some way earned the displeasure of the captain of the Feeney and the two mates. They vented their brutality on him in every way, beating him with belaying-pins and capstan-bars on the slightest provocation, and frequently without any cause whatever. The vessel arrived at the port of Montevideo about the 7th of August last, and was becalmed some miles outside the harbor, where she rode at anchor. Another American vessel, the Edward, was anchored near her.

THE MURDER.

The unfortunate Austrian was in his bunk, sick, on the morning of the 8th of August, when the second mate dragged him out of his berth in the forecastle, and set him at work "holy-stoning" the deck and cleaning the brasswork on the ship. On the morning of the 10th, "Jack" was cleaning some brasses on the quarterdeck, when the mates seized him and flung him down the short ladder to the main-deck, where they beat and kicked him in a fearful manner. The poor sailor staggered to his feet, and falling against the long-boat of the vessel, caught hold of the davit-ropes for support. At that moment it is alleged that David Leech rushed out of the cook's galley with a cocked revolver in his hand, and, without a word of warning, fired at "Jack," who fell to the deck, shot through the head, and died two hours after. Immediately after shooting the seaman, Leech and the captain of the Feeney rowed to the Edward, where Leech remained. The body of the murdered man was then sewed up in a hammock and taken ashore for secret burial, none of the crew being allowed to go on shore lest they should inform the authorities of Montevideo. When the body of the murdered man was interred, Leech returned to the Feeney, and the vessel sailed for this port, and, arriving arriving on Wednesday, anchored off Martin's stores, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

ARREST OF THE OFFICERS.

The crew on being discharged lost no time in informing the authorities of the murder, and United States Commissioner Shields issued warrants for the arrest of Leech, the mates and captain of the Feeney, and also for the captain of the Edward, which vessel had also arrived at this port. The warrants were placed in the hands of Deputy Marshals Crowley and Purvess, who arrested Thomas Ward, the second mate of the Feeney, at the sailors' lodging-house No. 37 Cherry street, and David Leech, the steward, on board of the vessel. The prisoners were arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday and held for examination. They say that the shooting was done in self-defence and in the performance of their duty as officers of the vessel. The captains of the Feeney and Edward, with the first mate of the Feeney, will no doubt be arrested to-day, as the officers are on their track. Five of the crew are detained as witnesses in the case in Ludlow Street Jail.—*N. Y. World, to-day.*

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

A Race for Life Between a Trotting Horse and a Locomotive.

A Pittsburg paper of a recent date says:—

The following are the particulars of an exciting chase of a trotting horse over the Wallkill Valley Railroad:—Last Wednesday morning, as the train from Gardiner approached Lackey's Bridge, about two miles from Gardiner's Station, the engineer, in coming around the curve on the down grade towards the bridge, saw a horse ahead on the track, which, owing to the high embankment, he knew could not get out of the way. The animal, which belonged to Mr. John Titus, whose residence is near by, and which was once a celebrated trotter, becoming frightened, started to run towards the bridge, and it was then the engineer saw the importance of the step which he was obliged to take. Knowing that he could not stop the train, it became a race for life as to which should reach the bridge first.

If the horse arrived before the engine it was almost sure to throw it from the track, perhaps into the abyss below, together with the whole train of passenger coaches, sacrificing every life on board. He threw the throttle-valve all the way open, and dashed down the grade at the rate of fifty miles an hour. On plunged the horse, and on came the pouderous machine with a deafening roar behind. Half the distance had been traversed, and the horse was within a few feet of the stone work. Every pound of steam was forced into the cylinder, and the engine gave one mighty lunge, striking the animal upon the right hip, throwing him high into the air, clear from the stones below, where he fell, with his head turned partly under him, never once stirring after he struck.

—The operations of the Cincinnati Pork Ring continue to create bad feeling among the struggling packers of that city.

—A clergyman of Peterboro', N. H., recommends his Christian friends to raise a fund and buy up the stock and fixtures of every liquor dealer in the town.

—The Petersburg *Index* fails to see "that Surratt need be more ashamed of his mother's fate than the son of any other martyr to superstition or villainy."

INDIAN RELICS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Interesting Relics Near Monongahela City.

Recent examinations of pre-historic remains found on a farm near Monongahela city, Pennsylvania, reveal some interesting points. The relics were discovered on the farm of Lewis Colvin, on the east side of Pigeon Creek, and were contained in sepulchral schists of oval shape, with flat or concave bottoms. The schists proper vary in depth from fifteen to eighteen inches, over which were carefully placed large, flat stone flags, effectually covering the sepulchre. These generally lie about the line of separation between the vegetable mould and subsatratum of clay. The query arises, has this disposition of humus entirely taken place since the period of interment?

The explorer contributes to a Pittsburg paper the result of his observations. He says:—One of these schists revealed the remains of a child about eight years of age. The cranium was tolerably well formed; the softer and smaller bones generally gone. The body had probably been interred sitting with the face toward the southwest. In close proximity with the head was discovered, resting on the side, a vase perfect in form and finish. The entire schist was filled with light, yellow colored earth which had been washed in during the long centuries since the excavation was made. The cranial cavity and earthern vases were alike filled with earth. The vase constituted by far the most interesting object recovered. It contained some animal bones and dark particles of animal matter, which had evidently been placed in the sepulchre to support the departed to the spirit land. This funeral rite was in obedience to a wide-spread custom among many barbaric nations. The vase is of fine workmanship—a breccia of clay and a hand-made shell—of capacity over one pint. It has four ears, each perforated and handsomely ornamented around the margin. It is decidedly a fine specimen of the fictile art and a valuable relic of antiquity.

Another contained the tolerably well-preserved remains of a child of perhaps six years of age, with numerous personal ornaments. Two car ornaments of shell lay on either side of the cranium, while five others of similar design lay in immediate proximity with the ribs and vertebræ. Numerous minute bone and copper beads were also found; also a copper tube, two inches in length, filled with some fibrous substance. Near the lower extremities were discovered vestiges of a fibrous cloth, of tolerably fine texture. These relics indicate an advanced type of race, and the interesting archæological problem comes up, whether the Copper Age had overlapped the stone, or are these (for there have been discovered other sepultures containing copper) intrusive elements? Copper was the only metal worked by pre-historic races on this continent. North of Mexico, ornaments and weapons of this most valuable metal have been discovered in mounds and other ancient depositories. Bronze was unknown to the mound builders or subsequent nations, anterior to the dawn of history. The copper was obtained from mines now worked on Lake Superior. Their abandoned drifts, stone hammers, broken masses of copper, etc., have been discovered, but alas! who and where are the miners?

The sixth schist contained a handsome pearl ornament. In all, the bodies had been buried facing the south or southwest.

The writer adds:—I have collected many fine specimens of the Stone Age in this interesting archaic field. The race whose remains we have been examining had advanced to the *Neolithic* or polished Stone Age. Many of the specimens are of exquisite workmanship, and compare favorably with minor remains of art from the Ohio Valley Mounds.

There is an entire absence of tumular works in the vicinity of the schist remains. A few scattered mounds occur along the Monongahela. My attention has been directed to a small stone tumulus on the plateau back of Columbia, reported as containing an arch. I have examined it, but must reserve any description for the present; suffice, the arch was simply the horizontal or overlapping arch. The principle of springing an arch and locking with a key was unknown to any people north of Mexico and east of the Glia. Repeated accounts have been published of the discovery of the arch in the Mississippi Valley, but these are all apocryphal. Not a single authentic instance is upon record.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7·18 | MOON SETS..... 1·14
SUN SETS..... 4 33 | HIGH WATER..... 8·48

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Steamship Com. H. A. Adams, Temple, New York, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Steamship Hercules, Doughty, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Joshua King, Smith, Port Spain, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Walls, Calbarien, Workman & Co.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Grace, Savannah, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr B. G. Ely, McAllister, Richmond, Va., Charles Mershon.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, Portsmouth, Knight & Sons.
Schr J. Paine, Stephens, Boston, do.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, Charleston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

BELOW.

Br. brig Elvie Allen, Acker, from Messina.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 16—A. M.—The Eliza McLaughlin went up in tow of the America early this A. M.

The Howard reports barks Joseph Eaton from Pensacola, and G. H. Jackson, from Boston, at Bombay Hook yesterday.

The ship Research, from River du Loup, is below the Brandywine, and bark Adelaide (probably from Cienfuegos), below the Brown.

In the harbor, four schooners.

P. M.—A bark and two brigs passed out at 12 o'clock; a steamer passed in at 2 P. M. Vessels reported up the Bay this A. M. are still at anchor.

Wind N. W. Thermometer, 48.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer City of Paris, Leitch, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Tillie, Partridge, from New York for Galveston at Key West 12th inst., and proceeded.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Bark Magna Charta, Neilson, hence, remained at Marseilles 1st inst. for New York.

Schr Mary H. Stockham, Cordery, for Trinidad, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr J. Siusman, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, s'ld from New Bedford 13th inst.

Schr Charles McCarthy, Norgrave, cleared at Savannah 15th inst. for Matanzas.

Schr Marietta Tilton, Fritzinger, sailed from Charleston 15th inst. for Wilmington, Del.

Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, at New York 15th inst. from Baltimore.

Schr A. D. Huddell, Long, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 13th inst.

Schrs Anna Barton, Frink; L. F. Smith, Crie; Hattie Paige, Haley; and A. C. Paige, Haley, hence, at Boston 15th inst.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, hence, at Providence 14th inst.

Schr Jesse Williamson, Jr., Connelly, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 14th inst.

Schrs Archer & Reeves, Crowell, for New York, and M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, for Great Egg Harbor, sailed from Providence 14th inst.

Schr Gust, Johnson, from Trenton for Providence, at Stonington 14th inst.

Schr John L. Fiske, Chase, from New Castle, Del., for Boston, sailed from Newport 13th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Br. ship Pomona, Crocker, from Liverpool 26th ult. for Philadelphia, stated in a London despatch of the 14th to have foundered at sea, was 1265 tons register, built at Clinton, N. B., in 1856, and hailed from St. John, N. B.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, from Savannah 13th inst. for Liverpool, has on board 4111 bales of upland cotton, weighing 1,966,079 pounds, valued at $293,914·49.

Ship Hope, Hancock, cleared at Charleston 13th inst. for Liverpool, with 2345 bales cotton.

Steamer Wyoming, hence, at Savannah, reports:—On Tuesday afternoon, about half-past 3 o'clock, as the steamer was passing the wrecks, she collided with the bark Dacotah, striking the latter aft on the starboard side, just about the end of the poop deck, knocking a hole through to the cabin, and causing other damage, the steamer losing her bowsprit and sustaining considerable damage to her woodwork.

Br. steamer Ottawa, from Liverpool for Baltimore, ashore on Thomas Point, was being lightened 14th inst. by the ice last Cha[illegible]. Steamer had 600 tons of her cargo will have to be removed before the vessel can come off.

Brig Joseph Howe, at New York from Liverpool, which has been reported missing, reports:—Came the middle passage, and had fine weather up to Oct. 16, when, in lat. 49 47, long. 26 27, in a heavy gale from W. S. W., and heavy sea running, started the head of foremast, and lost and split sails; at the same time a heavy sea boarded the vessel in the port main chains, started the front part of poop, and doing other damage.

Schr Mary Lizzie, of Westport, has been seized at Portland for violation of the registry laws in having two different names, one of them (Maid of the Mist) being painted on the bowsprit. There are a large number of vessels having odd names at their head, and if the owners would avoid the pena'ty they should have them immediately taken off.

Schr Nellie Staples (3 masts), from Calais for New York, with lumber, went ashore during the gale on Thursday night, about three miles below Race Point, Cape Cod, and her deck-load was washed overboard. The crew were saved. The vessel would probably get off.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

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Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 smw6m

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C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
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N. B. Browne, Clarence H. Clark, John Welsh, Charles Macalester, Edward W. Clark, Henry Pratt McKean, Alexander Henry, Stephen A. Caldwell, George F. Tyler, Henry C. Gibson, J. Gillingham Fell. [5 18 smw1

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, as he is about giving up business, that he will close out his entire stock of FANCY FURS at greatly reduced prices, such as the best

Siberian Squirrel Sets from ..... $5 00 to $8 00
Astrachan sets from ..... 6 00 to 9 00
Ermine sets from ..... 5 00 to 8 00
Best Royal Ermine sets from ..... 15 00 to 25 00
Mink Sable sets from ..... 12 00 to 30 00
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and every description of Furs at Reduced Prices. Persons desirous of purchasing will do well by calling at

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The Transatlantic Magazine for January.

FOUR CHARMING CHRISTMAS STORIES.
BRILLIANT, POPULAR.
HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.
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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE UNVEILING OF ROTHERMEL'S GREAT PICTURE OF THE "BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG," Painted by order of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, December 20, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

PROGRAMME.

Music by Hassler's Grand Military Band and Drum Corps.
Overture—American Quadrille ..... Julien
UNVEILING OF THE PICTURE.
Marche aux Flambeaux ..... Meyerbeer
ADDRESS.
Polonaise ..... Kuhner
ADDRESS.
Battle Overture ..... Lindpaintner
ADDRESS.
Russian Hymn ..... Swoft

Visitors are recommended to bring Opera-Glasses for the better examination of the Picture.

Tickets are now for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT street.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, with reserved seats, $1 50; *without* reserved seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery and Amphitheatre, 25 cents. 12 15thstu3t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 17, LAST NIGHT BUT SIX OF EDWIN BOOTH.

Massinger's great play in five acts of A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Sir Giles Overreach ..... EDWIN BOOTH
To conclude with THE FLYING SCUD.
To-day—BOOTH MATINEE.
Kotzebue's Pathetic play, in five acts, of THE STRANGER.
The Stranger ..... EDWIN BOOTH
To conclude with KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, SIDDONS AND DAVENPORT MATINEE. Shakespeare's exquisite Comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS, E. L. DAVENPORT, CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr., and the Star Company.

The part of Charles the Wrestler by JAMES MACE, THE CHAMPION athlete.

In the evening, at 8 o'clock, will be repeated AS YOU LIKE IT, with the same unapproachable cast.

MONDAY MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS AND E. L. DAVENPORT IN A SHAKESPEARIAN PLAY.

Admission to the Matinee, 50 cents.
Orchestra Stalls, $1.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.

Last Matinee TO-DAY at 2 of ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

TO-NIGHT (Saturday, December 17, 1870), fourteenth and last representation but six of McCloskey's ACROSS THE CONTINENT, with all its grand effects

OLIVER DOUD BYRON as ..... "The Ferret."

Next week, ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
Christmas Week, OURS.

FRENCH BAZAAR — CONCERT HALL.—Continuing daily and nightly until December 24 (Christmas Eve), inclusive.

The objects of this Bazaar are purely charitable—to relieve the widow and orphan, the sick, wounded, and dying—and the destitute victims of the War in France.

The Ladies who have organized this work, therefore, make a general appeal to the citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity to visit the Fair, and by their generous patronage make it a substantial success.

Music by an efficient Orchestra under CARL SENTZ.
Season Tickets, $1.
Single admission, 25c. 12 14

A GRAND BAZAAR, IN AID OF THE BAPTIST HOME, Will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, FOR ONE WEEK, Commencing DECEMBER 12, TO FURNISH A HOME FOR THE AGED, INFIRM, AND POOR.

Music through the day and evening. 12 9 6t
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

RICHEST ENTERTAINMENT OF THE SEASON.

GRAND BENEFIT FOR THE NATIONAL HOMESTEAD FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS AT GETTYSBURG, PA. AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, December 16, Evening. Matinee, December 17, at 2 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at Lee & Walker's Music Store, No. 920 Chesnut street. 12 13 4t

MRS. CHARLES WARNER'S GREAT CHAMPION CIRCUS, TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

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Erected at a cost of $250,000.

OPENING NIGHT, SATURDAY, December 17. POWERFUL COMBINATION IN AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS. SEE THE GREAT PROGRAMME.

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100,000 CURIOSITIES From all parts of the World, THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.

The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.

Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE ARCH Street, above Tenth. THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS, THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA, OPEN FOR THE SEASON,

With the best Minstrel Organization in the world. Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON. EVENINGS AT 7½. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 3.

Double-Headed Sphynx. Grand Oracle of Memnon. Egyptian Transformations. The Rogueries of Ventriloquism. 100 Learned Canaries. Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 12 13 5t

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.

Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels. 25 cents admission draws overflowing houses. Engagement burlesque Prima Donna, C. Heywood. First appearance Silver Voice Balladist, Mr. G. Bees. 12 12 6t

GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, from December 20 to January 2, 1871.

Gifts for the Fair, communications received, and information given at the German Society's Hall, No. 24 South SEVENTH Street. 11 28 30t*

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—GERMANIA Orchestra Matinees every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½. Tickets, 50 cents. Packages of 4 for $1. 12 2

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1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and TWELFTH and CHESNUT and MARKET streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 12 9 4tf

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon: the best and cheapest in the market.

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Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1870.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

On Tuesday next, the 20th instant, the legal voters of the First Senatorial district of this city will be called upon to elect a successor to the late Senator Watt. It is seldom that the election of a single member of the Legislature is of such vital importance as in this case. But the Senate as it now stands is a tie, and its organization depends upon the result of the contest between Mr. Lyndall and Colonel Dechert. If the former is elected the Speaker of the Senate will be a Republican, and the committees will be framed with the Republican spirit predominating; if the latter succeeds, the Democracy will carry off both the Speakership and the committees, and a dead lock between the two branches of the Legislature will result, except in all those cases of corrupt legislation in which a dead lock would work such good results. Before the Legislature soon to assemble will come two measures of unusual importance—the reapportionment of the entire State into Legislative and Congressional districts. A Congressional reapportionment is made once in ten years and a Legislative reapportionment once n seven, so that it can only happen once in seventy years that the same Legislature is called upon to superintend both.

In the Legislature of 1861, by which the last Congressional apportionment was made, the Republicans had a majority of 21 in the Senate and 42 in the House, making 63 on joint ballot. In the Legislature of 1864, by which the last Legislative apportionment was made, the Republican majority in the Senate was 1 and in the House 4, or 5 on joint ballot. In the last Legislature, the Republicans had 3 majority in the Senate and 20 in the House, or 23 on joint ballot. In the Legislature soon to assemble, the Senate stands 16 Republicans to 16 Democrats, with the seat of the First district vacant, and the House 55 Republicans to 45 Democrats—a Republican majority of 10. If the control of the Senate is secured by the election of Mr. Lyndall, the Republicans will therefore be a little better off than they were in 1864, but still far from as powerful as they were in 1861. They will, however, be in a clear majority in both houses, and when presenting a united front can carry through such political legislation as is antagonized; while the fact that they will have a majority of one only in the Senate will tend greatly to keep their demands and purposes within the bounds of reason, by rendering it possible for the defection of a single right-minded Republican member to defeat an unfair and iniquitous arrangement of the Congressional and Legislative districts. If the Democrats were in power, the State would be so gerrymandered as to give them absolute control of it for years to come; as they are not in power, it is possible for the people to secure a perfectly honest and impartial distribution of the districts, such a distribution as will fully satisfy the right-minded members of both the great political parties.

The election of Mr. Lyndall is therefore a matter of vital importance to the State at large, not less than to the people of the district which he will specially represent. He is eminently qualified for the position, and will make an honest, worthy, and zealous member of the Senate. Happily his election is a foregone conclusion. In 1866, General William McCandless, Democrat, was elected Senator from this district by 1547 majority over the late Jeremiah Nichols, Republican. In 1869, the late Senator Watt had a majority of 176 votes over Alexander Diamond. At the recent election, the Republican majority in the district ranged between 750 and 1000, reaching 1010 on the vote for Receiver of Taxes, and falling to 756 on that for Sheriff. In the following table are shown the fluctuations in the vote of the district since the Senatorial election of 1866:—

	1866.		1869.		1870.	
Wards.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
1.....	1,945	1,656.....	2,336	1,469.....	2,193	1,496
2.....	2,291	3,125.....	2,818	2,851.....	2,081	2,673
3.....	1,217	1,975.....	943	1,795.....	1,111	1,725
4.....	896	2,256.....	950	2,343.....	921	2,376
7.....	2,228	1,835.....	2,196	1,870.....	2,602	1,448
8.....	1,540	1,411.....	1,410	1,949.....	1,645	1,951
26.....	2,369	1,736.....	2,331	1,815.....	2,162	1,927
Total.	12,486	14,035.....	13,016	12,840.....	13,715	12,765
		12,486	13,840		13,705	
Maj.....		1,547 D.	176 R.		1,010 R.	

These figures show that the election of Mr. Lyndall is assured, if the Republican voters of the district do their full duty. If they neglect that duty, they will have good cause to regret their neglect.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

It is understood that the entire stock of the new European steamship company has already been subscribed, and so great has been the eagerness of capitalists that subscriptions for twice the amount have been offered. The bonds have also all been offered for even before they have been placed upon the market, so that the success of the enterprise may be considered as secured. This company has started under unusually favorable auspices, and it has secured the cordial support of many who have formerly declined to engage in any of the steamship projects that have been started at various times. The importance of the proposed line of European steamers can scarcely be overestimated, and the innumerable manufacturing, no less than the commercial, interests of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are doubly interested in its success. The steamers themselves will be built in this country of American material, and their construction will give employment to an immense number of American workmen; and when finished and in operation they will exert a powerful influence in reviving the commercial importance of the port of Philadelphia and in stimulating our manufactories. The principal reason for the decline of our commerce has been that capital has, by force of circumstances, been diverted into other channels; but the time has now arrived when a direct communication with Europe by means of a line of first-class steamships should meet with the cordial support of all classes of our citizens, for the future prosperity of our most important industries will largely depend upon it. There is no necessity whatever that New York should any longer be the port of Philadelphia, when we have every facility for rivalling her in commerce as we surpass her in manufactures. The capitalists who have interested themselves in the new steamship line are entitled to the thanks of their fellow-citizens and that the entire stock has already been subscribed is a happy augury for the success of the enterprise. We have been favored with an inspection of the subscription list, which will be published in a few days; but, strange to say, we do not find upon it the names of some of the most prominent shippers and shipowners of Philadelphia, and the success of the enterprise will depend entirely upon the support of others than those who have been supposed to be the special representatives of the commercial interests of Philadelphia.

CLAIMS OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

From time to time petitions are presented to Congress asking for the payment of the pecuniary losses of Southern loyalists during the war, and occasionally these claims are advocated by influential public journals. A few members of Congress and Senators have also manifested a strong disposition, from time to time, to affirm the doctrine that the claims are just, and to assume that the nation is bound to reimburse every loyal citizen of the rebellious States for losses growing out of the Rebellion and the war. Heretofore this principle has fortunately never been fully recognized, and we hope it never will be. If Congress once fairly commences to reimburse the Southern loyalists, the taxpayers of the United States will be fettered forever by an onerous irredeemable debt. Claims amounting to thousands of millions of dollars have already been trumped up, and if the citizens of the North, in addition to all they have already suffered, are to enrich the hordes of Southern leeches and the gangs of speculators, who are manipulating these unjust and unmerciful exactions, they will be completely stripped of the fruits of their enduring toil. Of all the schemes devised to plunder the Treasury, to oppress the people of the North, and to enrich Washington speculators, corrupt Congressmen, and Southern sharks at their expense, none is so insidious and so dangerous as the proposed reimbursement of Southern loyalists. In self-protection all Northern citizens, without regard to party affinities, should unite in resistance to this terrible oppression, and in rebuking every Congressman or Senator who has the hardihood to attempt to impose this most terrible of all burdens upon over-patient Northern constituencies.

Carl Schurz, in his speech in the Senate defining his anomalous partisan position, insisted that the leading principle he favors is amnesty, and that his advocacy of revenue reform was a mere incidental or subordinate feature of his Missouri canvass. Resorting to a species of subtle reasoning that can scarcely be comprehended by those who have not sounded the profoundest depths of German philosophy, he contended that the time is now at hand when a new party must be organized, while he expressed a confident belief that the Republican party would, after "healthy regeneration," become this omnipotent party of the future. Schurz's idea, as far as he has one, or as far as we are capable of comprehending it, appears to be that the present Republican organization must be broken up, so that he and few congenial spirits may have the satisfaction of putting together the pieces or particles in an improved shape. We apprehend, however, that this sort of political reconstruction is a task far beyond Schurz's capacity. If the Republican party is to be regenerated, it is scarcely prudent to commence oporations by reducing it to impalpable powder. It cannot afford to undergo the risk of dying outright in the vague hope that death will insure an improved future existence. Common sense people will be apt to conclude that the readiness of the Missouri Senator to kill the existing organization is incompatible with a sincere desire for its restoration; and that if his blows against the party that warmed him into life prove really effective, he will infinitely prefer a Democratic to a semi-Republican substitute for the party that now dominates the land.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

Another, and we trust the last, effort is to be made next week to restore Georgia fully to her normal position in the Union. The State was represented for a time in the lower house of the Fortieth Congress, but has not yet been readmitted to representation in the Senate. After the Legislature which had defiantly ousted the colored members was brought to terms by Congress, the time for the election for members of the present and next Congress was fixed for November 8, but late in September both branches of the Legislature passed an act, drawn up by Attorney-General Akerman, postponing the Congressional and local elections until the 20th, 21st, and 22d of December. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week, therefore, the contest will take place. The candidates of the two parties for the long and short terms are as follows:—

Dist.	*41st Congress.*	*42d Congress.*
	REPUBLICANS.	
1—	Richard W. White,	Virgil Hillyer.
2—	Richard H. Whiteley.	
3—	Marion Bethune,	John S. Bigby.
4—	Jeh. F. Long (col'd),	Thos. J. Speer.
5—	Thos. P. Beard (col'd).	Isham S. Fannin.
6—	John A. Wimpy.	
7—	George P. Burnett.	
	DEMOCRATS.	
1—	A. T. McIntyre,	W. W. Payne.
2—	Nelson Tift.	
3—	William F. Wright.	
4—	Wimbora J. Lawton.	
5—	D. M. Dubosse.	
6—	William P. Price.	
7—	Pierre M. B. Young.	

In 1868, the vote for Governor was 83,146 Republican to 76,094 Democratic—a Republican majority of 7041. The vote for Congressmen at the same time was as follows:—

Dist.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1.....	11,980	8,141	3839R
2.....	13,696	12,645	1049D
3.....	12,806	11,581	1225R
4.....	11,078	10,917	161R
5.....	17,742	(No regular op.)	....R
6.....	7,927	8,340	413D
7.....	8,054	11,154	3100D

The Republicans can scarcely hope to do better than this, and they must do as well if they would elect four out of the seven members to which the State is entitled.

NOTICES.

PROTECTION
TO
BUYERS OF CLOTHING.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET St.,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS.,
WILL SELL LOWER
THAN ANY ONE ELSE.
OR
WILL REFUND THE MONEY
AND
TAKE BACK THE GOODS
IF
DISSATISFIED.
CALL AND SEE BEFORE PURCHASING.

Christmas Groceries.—Messrs. Thompson Black's Son & Co., the well-known grocers, whose old-time and well-remembered stand is situated at the northwest corner of Broad and Chesnut streets, where the store has long been associated in everybody's mind with everything which can at all be comprehended in the general term of fine groceries, have lately completed an extensive addition to their business in the shape of a fine large branch store, which is in every particular the equal of the older house. The proprietors of the Broad and Chesnut streets store, which is essentially the old and popular stand, have perseveringly and successfully long maintained their leading position among retail establishments. In the matter of location, suitable as it is for a large class of the community, they, by the establishment of a flourishing branch, have shown that they are determined to cater to the wants of everybody, without regard to situation. The new stand has been placed at the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Arch, to adapt their facilities to the great northwestern growth of the city. The branch is now firmly established at this point, and is now doing an immense business, the old store being run as before by the same firm, and without any diminution in its custom. Both stores enjoy enviable reputations, which is accounted for by the fact that the stock embraces everything which everybody wants, in the best variety. Not only are the staple articles which every family is obliged to have here offered in endless variety, but the best of luxuries are also exposed for sale for all who may care to have them. As this is the season of the year when just such articles are wanted, it is a natural consequence that the people should buy them at this establishment, where they are to be had at reasonable rates. The Christmas dinner table especially is dependent in a great measure upon the number, variety, and excellence of the articles upon it, and many of these articles are to be had only from what are known as grocery stores. If we wish these groceries, we must go to a store where fine goods are sold, and not where a second-rate article is offered to us for as high a price as is charged for the best of goods elsewhere. Every housekeeper should remember the name exactly, Thompson Black's Son & Co., at Broad and Chesnut streets, or Seventeenth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

Haines Bros.' Pianos.—Of the ten hundred piano manufacturers in the United States, none enjoy a better reputation for turning out first-class stock than do the Messrs. Haines Bros., of New York. They have not made such extraordinary efforts as some have to get their instruments before the public, but their experience in business has taught them that the pianos they manufacture, by their superior tone and excellence, speak, as it were, for themselves; and those who purchase and use the instruments understandingly, do not hesitate to recommend them to their friends, and thus the pianos gain an enviable notoriety. These gentlemen have been in the piano business for twenty years, both being practical piano makers, and understand every department of their trade, and every instrument sent from their factory, be the price high or low, is thoroughly examined and pronounced perfect before it is sold.

The instruments are made in every style of finish, and for tone cannot be surpassed in this country.

We have sold over 2000, and each with a guarantee of five years. Hundreds of buyers purchase from us who start out *reluctantly* to look, feeling they must spend $500, or $600, or $700, but find a splendid piano can be bought at about two-thirds these sums or less. Come and see us.

Gould & Fischer,
No. 923 Chesnut street.

Bronchitis.—The usual symptoms of this disease are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, Hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, a spitting of phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels which run through every part of the lungs. Jayne's Expectorant immediately suppresses the cough, pain, inflammation, fever, and difficulty of breathing, produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure. Sold by all druggists.

Clark's Gold Medal Salamander Hot-Air Furnace consumes less coal, gives more hot air, requires less attention, and in every respect is superior to any hot-air furnace in the country. Call and examine at the warerooms of
John S. Clark, No. 1008 Market street.

Clark's Gold Medal Hot-Air Cooking Range.—Fifteen hundred references for this celebrated Range. It it will do more cooking and baking, heat more warm water, and heat three large rooms in the coldest weather, with less coal than any range in the market.
John S. Clark,
No. 1008 Market street.

Clark's Celebrated Improved Baltimore Fire-Place Heater.—Twenty men are now employed in putting up these great fuel-saving base burners, which are the only Hot-air Fire-place Heaters in the market. Two thousand testimonials can be shown in favor of this heater. Do not fail to call at the warerooms of the manufacturer,
John S. Clark, No. 1008 Market street.

Carbon Reverberatory Heater.—Warranted to be the *cheapest, most durable, efficient, economical,* and *convenient* hot-air furnace, for general use, ever offered to the public.

It is a *perfect gas-burner* and *radiator*, as will be demonstrated to all who will call and see it in operation.
McCoy & Tyson,
No. 1210 Market street.

The Star Nickel-Plating Works have become one of the institutions of the city, and are constantly thronged with visitors to examine the process of this wonderful mechanic art.

See advertisement of Atmore's Mince Meat on Eighth Page.

Whitman's Jujube.—For singers and public speakers, to keep the throat moist and voice clear, it is excellent. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it.
Stephen F. Whitman & Son,
Sole Manufacturers,
S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

We desire to call the attention of the public to our
Fine Fruits, Nuts, and Delicacies
Of every description, and to the fact that we are selling our goods as low as possible.
Call and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstuf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 720
Willcox & Gibbs
Chestnut
Silent
Street,
Sewing Machines
Philadelphia.

"I give my hearty preference to the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Sewing Machine."
Fanny Fern.

"The weight of reliable evidence being overwhelming for that of the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Sewing Machine, I decided upon it, procured it, *and am more than satisfied.*"
Grace Greenwood.

"I have the Wheeler & Wilson, the Grover & Baker, and the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines in my family. I use the Willcox & Gibbs most frequently, thinking it far superior to either of the others."
Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

"My wife would not accept a Sewing Machine of any other patent *as a gift*, if she must receive it on condition of giving up the Willcox & Gibbs."
Rev. Oliver Crane,
Carbondale, Pa.

"The Willcox & Gibbs is the *only* Sewing Machine whose working is so sure and simple that I could venture to introduce it into Syria."
Rev. A. T. Pratt,
Missionary American Board.

"We have used various Sewing Machines within our family, but it is the *unanimous* opinion of the household, that the Willcox & Gibbs is the best of them all."
Rev. J. S. Holme,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

"For simplicity and mechanical accuracy of construction, I have seen no Sewing Machine equal to the Willcox & Gibbs."
Enoch Lewis,
Of the Pennsylvania Central R.R.

A correspondence on the subject of Sewing Machines is respectfully solicited.
D. S. EWING,
720 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Open this day a large invoice of
Pink Coral Jewelry
Of Newest Designs, just arrived from Naples.
They will also open on Monday next an invoice of
English Fancy Goods,
Including a fresh supply of
Ladies' Furnished Work Baskets.
Their stock of
PARIS AND VIENNA NOVELTIES
Superior to that of any previous season.
CHRISTMAS GOODS,
Gold, Silver, Bronze, Crystal, Leather, Wood, Etc. Etc.,
AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.
11 22 tf4p

ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

The CABINET ORGANS made by this Company are of such universal reputation, not only throughout America but also in Europe, and are so generally the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE among instruments of the class, that few need to be assured of their superiority.

PRICES REDUCED, OCTOBER, 1870.
RANGE OF PRICE FROM $50 to $1000.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full information, and TESTIMONY CIRCULAR, will be sent free to any one desiring them.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street,
J. E. Gould. PHILADELPHIA.
Wm. G. Fischer. 12 10 13t 4p

HOME AMUSEMENTS.

PARLOR AND JUVENILE GAMES,
FRESH AND NEW, AND IN GREAT VARIETY.
TOY, JUVENILE, AND MISCELLANEOUS
BOOKS.
ALSO,
BIBLES, PRAYERS, ETC.
GLOBES, MICROSCOPES, WRITING DESKS, ETC.
PARLOR AND FLOOR CROQUET,
In different styles.
ALPHABET AND BUILDING BLOCKS, ETC.
J. A. BANCROFT & CO.,
12 17 smwth4t No. 512 ARCH Street.

GRAND DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY GOODS
AT PRICES THAT WILL PLEASE EVERY ONE.
Writing Desks, an Elegant Assortment,
ROSEWOOD, PAPIER-MACHE, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND FANCY WOODS.
Writing Desks, with lock and key, $1·00; Portfolios, from 30c. up.
Travelling Cases; Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases.
Cigar Cases and Match Boxes; Wallets; Gold Pens and Pencils.
Westenholm's Penknives; Bronze Inkstands and Paper Weights.
Scotch and Vienna Goods, Pen Wipers, Card Cases, etc.
Water Colors; Backgammon Boards, Parlor Croquet and Billiards, Games, etc.
USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A Monogram and Box of Paper and Envelopes, containing 4 quires and 4 packs, stamped in colors, $3·00.
A Monogram engraved to order without charge to those buying $5·00 of Paper and Envelopes.
Initial Boxes containing 1 quire French Paper and Envelopes, 25 cents.
A large variety of STATIONERY of every description.
WM. H. HOSKINS,
No. 913 ARCH STREET,
12 2 smwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

ESTALISHED 1805.
HOLIDAY GROCERIES.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
Now offer to the citizens of Philadelphia and surroundings one of the largest and best assortments of
Fine Groceries Ever Opened in Philadelphia,
Expressly for the Holidays at Greatly Redeced Prices.
WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES
In Fine Order, Only 31 Cents Per Pound,
and in kegs at wholesale price.
The Finest Assortment of Raisins
For Table and for Cooking.
FINEST DOUBLE CROWN RAISINS, IN QUARTER BOXES, ONLY $2·00.
FINEST SINGLE CROWN RAISINS, IN QUARTER BOXES, ONLY $1·90.
New Currants, Citren, Lemon and Orange Peel,
Figs in Layers.
FINEST QUALITY OF FRESH NUTS,
As Grenoble Walnuts, Paper-Shell Almonds, Pecan Nuts, Cream Nuts, etc. etc.
CHEESE OF FINEST QUALITY,
Such as Stilton, Cheddar, Roquefort, Neufchatel, Edam, Parmesan, Pineapple, Sago, Pat Brick, etc. etc.
CANNED GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FRESH AND IN FINEST ORDER.
POTTED AND PATE GAME, SARDINES, ANCHOVIES, ITALIAN SAUSAGE.
NEW CROP FRENCH PRUNES, NECTARINES, FRENCH PLUMS.
New Crop Queen Olives, very fine, by gallon or Quart.
Also, All the Delicacies of the season.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries.
1805.

FOR CHRISTMAS.
500 of the most Elegant All-wool Poplin Robes
ever imported,
AT $8, $9, AND $10 A PATTERN (14 YARDS EACH).
These goods have never retailed for less than $18 and $20. They are without exception the cheapest and handsomest goods for a Christmas present of anything in the city.
30,000 Yards of Best American Delaines, Armures, and Serges,
AT 16¼ CENTS PER YARD.
20,000 Yards of Dress Goods
In Plaids, Plains, and Chene mixed, at from 20 to 37½ cents per yard, bought expressly for Christmas sales, and at prices cheaper than I have ever offered the same goods at.
All of the choice shades of Light and Dark Browns, Wines, Blues, Greens, Modes, Blacks, etc., HEAVY CORDED SILK POPLINS, reduced for Christmas sales.
LYONS VELVETS, PAISLEY and BROCHE SHAWLS, reduced for Christmas sales.
Examine this stock of RICH DRESS GOODS before purchasing elsewhere.
J. A. SOUTHWICK,
No. 17 South EIGHTH St., Below Market,
Window with Revolving Pyramid.

THE FIRE BILL.

The Ordinance for the Paid Fire Department as Transmitted to the Mayor—The Full Text of the Document.

The following is a copy of the bill passed by City Councils for the creation of a Paid Fire Department, and transmitted to the Mayor for his approval or rejection:—

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Fire Department shall consist of seven (7) Fire Commissioners, one Chief Engineer, five Assistant Engineers, and as many foremen, enginemen, hosemen, hook and ladder men, and other persons, to be divided into companies, as the number of engines and other fire apparatus belonging to the city shall from time to time require.

Section 2. The said Fire Commissioners shall be citizens of Philadelphia, of good character, not under thirty years of age, who shall serve without compensation, and be elected as follows:—Three by Select Council and four by Common Council on the last stated meeting in December, 1870. The said Commissioners, when elected, shall draw for their respective terms of office, three for the term of two years and four for the term of four years; and every second year thereafter, at their first stated meeting, in the month of February, there shall be elected in the same manner three or four persons, as the case may be, by the Select or Common Councils, in which the vacancies may occur, to serve for the term of four years. The minority in each Chamber shall, at all times, be represented by one member in said Board of Fire Commissioners. The said Commissioners to hold their offices until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Section 3. That in case of death, resignation, disqualification, or removal of, or the neglect or refusal to perform the duties incumbent upon their offices by any or all of said commissioners, the Councils shall proceed at once to fill such place or places, by a new election as above provided, and for the unexpired term.

Section 4. That the said Fire Commissioners shall proceed at once to organize a department to consist of not exceeding twenty-two steam fire engines and five hook and ladder companies; and thereafter such number of companies as they may from time to time be authorized and directed by Councils. They shall have the appointment of and entire control over all officers and employes, and of the property of the Fire Department, and shall be held strictly accountable therefor to Councils, by whom, upon conviction of dereliction of duty, malfeasance in office, or violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, after a hearing before the Joint Committee on Fire Department, they shall be removed from office.

Section 5. The said Fire Commissioners shall hold at least two stated meetings monthly, and keep a correct record of all their proceedings, subject at all times to the inspection of the Mayor and Councils, and their committees, and shall annually, in the month of January, prepare an accurate report to Councils of the state of the department. They shall have authority, in conjunction with the Committee on Fire Department, to fit up and appropriate to their use, and that of the engineers, suitable rooms as offices, the necessary expenses of which shall be defrayed out of the funds appropriated for the use of the department, and the presidynt of the commissioners shall have authority to draw warrants upon the City Treasurer for such sum or sums of moneys as they may from time to time require, not exceeding the appropriations by Councils; provided that all bills for expenditures shall first be submitted to and approved by the Committee on Fire Department. They shall have power to suspend or expel any member of any fire company, and to reorganize any company, and they shall also adopt a suitable uniform to be worn by the officers and men. The said Fire Commissioners shall also have authority to make such rules and regulations for the government, discipline, and order of the department, and for the extinguishment of fires, as they may think necessary and expedient, provided such rules and regulations be not inconsistent with any ordinance of Councils. All meetings of the Fire Commissioners shall be open to the public.

Section 6. That on the 3d day of January, 1871, the Fire Commissioners, as herein provided for, shall meet and organize and elect from their number a president. They shall also elect a secretary and messenger, who, by reason of their offices, shall be members of the Fire Departments. The secretary shall also perform the duties of clerk to the Chief Engineer, and the messenger shall also be messenger to the Chief Engineer. The said Fire Commissioners shall also give public notice by advertisement in at least three newspapers for one week that they are prepared to receive applications for membership in the Fire Department and proposals for the sale or lease to the city of such fire apparatus, houses, horses, and other property needed by them for the purposes of the department.

Section 7. All officers and members of the Fire Department shall be persons of good moral character, and shall retain their respective positions for and during good behavior, and for such times as they perform their duties harmoniously with their associates and satisfactorily to the Fire Commissioners. They shall not be subject to removal on account of any political, religious, or other sentiment entertained by them, so long as such opinion or sentiment does not interfere with the faithful and efficient discharge of their duties as members of the Fire Department.

Section 8. That the salaries of the officers and employes of the Fire Department shall be as follows:—

Chief Engineer, twenty-five hundred (2500) dollars per annum.

Secretary of the Fire Commissioners and Clerk to the Chief Engineer, twelve hundred (1200) dollars per annum.

Messenger of the Fire Commissioners, $800 per annum.

Assistant Engineers, each $1200 per annum.

Enginemen, each, one thousand (1000) dollars per annum.

Firemen, each, eight hundred (800) dollars per annum.

Tillermen and drivers, each, seven hundred and fifty (750) dollars per annum.

Foremen, each, four hundred and fifty (450) dollars per annum.

And the hose and hook and ladder men, each, three hundred and sixty (360) dollars per annum.

And all of said salaries shall be payable monthly.

Section 9. Every officer and member of the Fire Department shall, before entering upon his duties, sign the following agreement to be deposited with the Fire Commissioners:—

"I, A. B., having been appointed a member of the Philadelphia Fire Department, hereby agree to abide by all the ordinances of the Councils and rules and regulations of the Fire Commissioners relating thereto."

Any officer or member who shall neglect or refuse to sign the same shall not be entitled to receive any compensation whatsoever.

Section 10. No person under twenty-one years of age shall be an officer or member of the Fire Department, nor shall any person be an officer or member who is not a legal voter in the city of Philadelphia; and no person holding office of any kind under the United States, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or city of Philadelphia shall hold any office created by this ordinance.

Section 11. The Chief Engineer shall have the sole command at fires over the Assistant Engineers, officers, and members of the Fire Department, and all other persons who may be present at fires. He shall direct all proper measures for the extinguishment of fires, protection of property, and preservation of order. It shall be his duty to examine into the condition of all the fire apparatus and houses connected therewith as often as the Fire Commissioners or Councils may require; and whenever the engines or other apparatus shall need alterations or repairs he shall report the same to the Fire Commissioners, who shall cause the same to be made. He shall transmit to the Fire Commissioners all returns of officers, members, and companies; keep fair and exact rolls of the respective companies, specifying the time of admission and discharge, and name, age, occupation, and residence of each member. He shall, annually, in the month of January, and oftener if required by the Fire Commissioners or Councils, report to them of the condition of the houses, fire apparatus, and other property of the department, together with the names of the officers and members of the various companies, the number of fires since last report, the causes thereof, and the extent of damage as near as can be ascertained.

Section 12. In the absence of the Chief Engineer the assistant engineer, to be designated by him shall execute the duties of his office, with full powers.

Section 13. Every engine company shall have one engine-man, one fireman, and one driver, who shall be permanently employed, and who shall at all times be in and about the engine-house, except when unavoidably absent; and shall also have one foreman, and eight hosemen.

Section 14. Every hook and ladder company shall have one driver and one tiller man, who shall be permanently employed, and who shall at all times be in and about the truck house, except when unavoidably absent; and shall also have one foreman and ten members.

Section 15. The property of each engine company shall consist of not less than one steam fire engine, one hose carriage, one thousand feet of hose, together with such other apparatus for effectual service as the Fire Commissioners shall deem necessary, and four horses. The use of said horses shall be controlled by the foreman of each of the several companies, subject to the approval of the Chief Engineer, in such manner as his judgment may dictate.

Section 16. The property of each hook and ladder company shall consist of not less than one ladder truck, and all necessary ladders and implements, and two horses.

Section 17. The Fire Commissioners, Chief and Assistant Engineers, and the foremen of companies, be and they are hereby authorized to exercise the powers of police officers in going to, while at, and returning from any fire that may occur, or alarm be given.

Section 18. Each engine company may have extra men not exceeding four in number, and each hook and ladder company not exceeding six. They shall not be entitled to pay except when ordered on duty in the place of absentees, when they shall receive the same pay, to be deducted from the monthly salary of such absentees. Said extra men shall be furnished by the Commissioners with hat and badge without charge therefor; in the case of a vacancy in the company to which they are attached they shall, if worthy and competent, be eligible to promotion to fill the same.

Section 19. The Fire Commissioners may grant to any officer or member of the department, if they deem it compatible with the interests of the department, a vacation, not exceeding two weeks in any one year, upon such terms as they may think expedient.

Section 20. The Fire Commissioners shall have power to remove such of the fire-alarm signal boxes as may not be needed, and locate the same and such others as they shall deem necessary; and they shall also make such modifications in said boxes and the manner of giving alarms of fire as they shall consider requisite and necessary for the efficient working of the Fire Department; provided the same be done under the supervision of the Department of Fire-alarm and Police Telegraph.

Section 21. The present Fire Department is hereby placed under the direction and control of the said Fire Commissioners, subject to their rules and regulations; and they shall have full power and authority to suspend any company or companies from active service for violation of the same, or dismiss them from the Fire Department. The present Chief and Assistant Engineers are hereby directed to report to and obey the rules and regulations of said Fire Commissioners, and whenever they shall deem the services of the said Chief and Assistant Engineers no longer necessary their term of office shall cease.

Section 22. That the Fire Commissioners are hereby authorized, if they deem it advisable, to lease upon such terms and for such length of time not exceeding three years as they shall think necessary and expedient, or purchase such of the apparatus, houses, and other property of the present fire companies as will insure the immediate and efficient service of the department. No house rented or leased by the said Fire Commissioners for the use of the department shall be occupied by other tenant or association.

Section 23. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to injure, deface, or in any manner destroy any of the fire apparatus, or property of the same, or any police or fire-alarm telegraph box or wire, or hinder or obstruct any engine or hook and ladder company, or any member thereof, or officers of the department, from freely passing along the streets of the city to or from a fire, or in any manner hinder or prevent any of the said fire companies, or any member or officer of the department, from operating at any fire.

Section 24. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons knowingly to give or cause to be given any false alarm of fire by means of the telegraph signal boxes.

Section 25. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, without the consent and authority of the Fire Commissioners, to have in his or their possession, use or make, or cause to be made or used, any key or keys to any fire-engine, hook and ladder house, or telegraph signal box, nor shall any person or persons not a member or officer of the Fire Department use, or wear, any part of the uniform determined upon by the Fire Commissioners, without their permission first had and obtained.

Section 26. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of sections 23, 24, and 25, of this ordinance, shall suffer and pay a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, for the use of the city. Such fine to be recoverable as like penalties are now by law recoverable.

Section 27. That the sum of $400,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Fire Department for the expenses of 1871, for the following purposes, to wit:—

Item 1.	Salary of Chief Engineer	$2,500
" 2.	" 5 Assistant Engineers	6,000
" 3.	" Secretary	1,200
" 4.	" Messenger	800
" 5.	" 22 Enginemen	22,000
" 6.	" 22 Firemen	17,600
" 7.	" 27 Drivers	20,250
" 8.	" 27 Foremen	12,150
" 9.	" 5 Tillermen	3,750
" 10.	" 226 Hose and Laddermen	81,360
" 11.	Maintenance of horses	26,780
" 12.	Repairs of apparatus	10,800
" 13.	Renewing of hose	10,000
" 14.	Printing, stationery, and incidentals	3,000
" 15.	Fuel and gas for houses	5,000
" 16.	Fuel for engines and oil for hose	3,500
" 17.	Rent of houses and apparatus	27,000
" 18.	Purchase of forcing hose	25,000
" 19.	" of horses	25,750
" 20.	" of 100 sets of harness	4,000
" 21.	Furniture, bedding and stoves	5,000
" 22.	Purchase of engines, hose carriages, wagons, trucks, and ladders	76,560
		$400,000

Section 28. That the ordinance approved January 30, 1855, entitled "An ordinance to reorganize the Fire Department of the city of Philadelphia," and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed.

MARRIED.

ELLIOTT—MYERS.—On the evening of the 7th inst., by the Rev. W. C. Robinson, Mr. BENJAMIN P. ELLIOTT to Miss MARTHA A. MYERS, both of this city.

STEVENSON—STEVENSON.—On Nov. 30th, 1870, at the Rectory, No. 1101 Huntingdon street, by Rev. Rees C. Evans, Rector of the Church of the Messiah, Mr. RICHARD STEVENSON to Miss MAGGIE A. STEVENSON, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

FARREL.—On the 14th instant, REBECCA JANE, daughter of Annie and the late Barton Farrel, aged 6 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Mr. John Sparks, No. 1105 Danton street, above Otter, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to St. John's Vault.

HAGERTY.—On the 15th instant, MARY, wife of JOHN HAGERTY, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1701 Carlton street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

HENDERSON.—On the 15th instant, ELIZABETH HENDERSON, aged 34 years.

Her friends and relatives and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Richard C. Harvey, No. 1937 Bainbridge street, on Sunday afternoon next, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to the Woodlands.

LOYD.—On the morning of the 14th instant, JOSHUA T. LOYD, Jr., in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Sparta Lodge, K. of P.; the members of the Typographical Union, No. 2, and the remaining members of Co. K, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 330 North Seventh street, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Mechanics' Cemetery.

SIMMONS.—At his residence at Chesnut Hill, on the morning of the 17th inst., EDWARD S. SIMMONS.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

SMITH.—On Saturday, December 17th, after a short illness, SALLIE CARROLL, wife of Oliver Smith.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

TOBIN.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. MARY TOBIN, wife of Michael Tobin, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, N. W. corner of Fourth and South streets, on Monday morning, 19th instant, at 8 o'clock. To proceed to St. Joseph's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

WALTON.—This (Saturday) morning, DAVID G. WALTON, M. D., in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 154 North Seventh street, on Monday, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND Members of KENSINGTON LODGE, No 211, A. Y. M., and the Order generally, are fraternally invited to meet at Day's Hall, RICHMOND and MARLBOROUGH Streets, on SUNDAY AFTERNON, 18th inst., at 12½ o'clock, to attend the Funeral of our deceased Brother, THOMAS CAMPBELL.

By order of the W. M.

CHARLES K. NEISSER, Secretary.

N. B.—Masonic Dress will be strictly observed.

INSURE YOUR LIFE AT HOME

IN THE

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

The AMERICAN issues policies on *all* desirable plans at *low rates*, and is *unsurpassed* in the advantages offered to insurers by any Company in the United States. [11 16 wam20t

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBES, Fancy Robes, Lap Rugs, Fur Gloves and Collars. Large stock of all grade goods at lowest prices. MOYER'S Harness, Saddlery and Trunk Store, No. 720 MARKET Street. d 12 17 lurp

DRY GOODS.

J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,

Mammoth

Bee Hive Dry Goods Store,

No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

Dry Goods for the Million.

For Useful Holiday Gifts.

Read the following list, every item of which we offer 25 per cent. less than usual prices:

For Holiday Gifts, French Merinoes at 50c.
For Holiday Gifts finest imported Satines, 90c.
For Holiday Gifts, all wool Satines, 50c.
For Holiday Gifts, real English Satines, 37c.
For Holiday Gifts, plaid Serges, 25c.
For Holiday Gifts, plaid Mohairs, 25c.
For Holiday Gifts, finest plaid Serges, 75c.
For Holiday Gifts, roll Irish Poplins, $1·25.
For Holiday Gifts, 6 4 plaid Suiting Cloths, $1·37.
For Holiday Gifts, gay wrapper Reps, 23c.
For Holiday Gifts, Empress Cloths, all colors, 53c.
For Holiday Gifts, striped Serges, 20c.
For Holiday Gifts, corded Epinglines, $1·12½.
For Holiday Gifts, cloth green Mohair, 35c.

Mourning Counter.

For Holiday Gifts, Superior Black Alpacas, 25c.
For Holiday Gifts, Double Warp Alpacas, 37½c.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Alpacas, 50c.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Alpacas, 62c.
For Holiday Gifts, Pure Black Mohairs, 75c.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Empress Cloths, 50.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Empress Cloths, 62½c.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Empress Cloths, 75c.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Roll Poplins, $1·25.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Epinglines, $1·25.
For Holiday Gifts, Corded Poplins, 62, 75, 87c., $1.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Merinoes, $1·50.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Mourning Silks, $1 to $5.
For Holiday Gifts, American Mourning Silks, $1.50.
For Holiday Gifts, Finest Black Alma Poplins.

Black and Colored Silks.

For Holiday Gifts, Job plain colored Silks, $1·75.
For Holiday Gifts, superior colored Silks, all colors.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Silks, $1.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Silks, $1·25.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Silks, $1·50.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Silks, $1·75.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Silks, $2.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Silks, $2·25.
For Holiday Gifts, American Black Silks, $3.
For Holiday Gifts, finest Black Silks, $2·50 up to $5.
For Holiday Gifts, heavy corded Black Silks, $3.

Shawls. Shawls.

For Holiday Gifts, Paisley Long Shawls, $50 to $200.
For Holiday Gifts, Paisley Square Shawls, $25 to $75.
For Holiday Gifts, Broche Long Shawls, $15 to $50.
For Holiday Gifts, Broche Square Shawls, $10 to $35.
For Holiday Gifts, Scarlet Centre Broche Shawls.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Centre Broche Shawls.
For Holiday Gifts, Closed Centres Broche Shawls.
For Holiday Gifts, Open Centres Broche Shawls.
For Holiday Gifts, Gay Striped Shawls, $3·75.
For Holiday Gifts, Gay Long Plaid Shawls, $4·50.
For Holiday Gifts, Shepherd's Long Plaid Shawls, $4·50.
For Holiday Gifts, Rich Striped Russian Carriage Shawls.
For Holiday Gifts, Rich Striped Shawls, long, $16.
For Holiday Gifts, Black and White Striped Shawls.
For Holiday Gifts, Largest Stock of Shawls in the City.

Cloaks, Sacques, and Suits.

For Holiday Gifts, Black Beaver Sacques, $10 to $30.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Velveteen Sacques, $8 to $25.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Astrachan Sacques, $20 to $30.
For Holiday Gifts, Real Astrachan Cloaks, $25 to $40.
For Holiday Gifts, Cloth Suits, $40 to $50.
For Holiday Gifts, Poplin Suits, $12 to $45.
For Holiday Gifts, Opera Sacques, $5 to $15.

Cloths and Cloakings.

For Holiday Gifts, White Fur Beavers, $4·50.
For Holiday Gifts, White Chinchilla, $4·50.
For Holiday Gifts, White French Cloths.
For Holiday Gifts, White Honeycomb Cloths.
For Holiday Gifts, White Velvet Cords, $1 to $2·50.
For Holiday Gifts, Scarlet and Blue Cloths.
For Holiday Gifts, Plaid Cloths, $1·50.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Astrachan Cloths, $5 to $15.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Seal Skins, very fine.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Caracullas, $1·50.
For Holiday Gifts, White Caracullas, $12 to $18.

Glove Counter.

For Holiday Gifts, real Kid Gloves, $1.
For Holiday Gifts, real Kid Gloves, $1.
For Holiday Gifts, Black Kid Gloves, 2 buttons.
For Holiday Gifts, White Kid Gloves, $1.
For Holiday Gifts, real Bajou Kid Gloves.
For Holiday Gifts, Gents' best Kid Gloves.
For Holiday Gifts, Gents' Fur-top Kid Gloves.
For Holiday Gifts, Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
For Holiday Gifts, Children's Cloth Gloves, white, blue, and scarlet.

Real Lace Handkerchiefs and Collars.

For Holiday Gift, real Lace Handkerchiefs, $3·25, $7·50.
For Holiday Gifts, real Lace Collars, $2, $5.
For Holiday Gifts, Lace Collars, 45c.
For Holiday Gifts, Fancy Handkerchiefs, 75c. to $2·25.
For Holiday Gifts, Gents' Handkerchiefs, 12c. to $1·25.
For Holiday Gifts, Scarlet Broche, Scarfs, 37c. to $2.
For Holiday Gifts, Nilsson Scarfs, 69c.

A Job in Floor Druggets.

For Holiday Gifts,

A handsome assortment of

Ladies' Underwear,

COMPRISING

Chemises, Skirts, Drawers.

Night Dresses and Dressing Sacques, of fine material and beautifully made.

At all prices ranging from 75c. to $5.

Also, Merino Underwear, all qualities.

We have just received a fine lot of Hosiery.

Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, 62½ and 87½c.

Fine English Hose, full regular, 50 and 60c.

Ladies' Merino Hose in fine quality.

Children's Striped Woollen Hose.

We keep constantly on hand superior makes of English and French Corsets, which we offer from 25c. to $5.

Infants' Long Robes and Short Dresses, beautifully made.

J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,

1t No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

Christmas Presents.

We would call attention to our large assortment of

Black Silk,
Black Silk,
Irish Poplins.
Irish Poplins,
Plaid Poplins,
Plaid Poplins,
Black Alpacas,
Black Alpacas,
Silk Poplins,
Silk Poplins,
Tartan Plaids.
Tartan Plaids.
Velveteens,
Handsome Silk Finish.
Velveteens,
Lyons Velvet Finish, all at reduced prices.

Just opened for the Holidays, 3000 yards double width fine

Mohair,

All the new shades only 31 cents, half price.

All the above at

GEO. D. WISHAM'S

CHEAP STORE,

No. 7 N. Eighth Street.

Christmas Presents.

We would call attention to our large assortment of

BLACK SILK,
BLACK SILK,
IRISH POPLINS,
IRISH POPLINS,
PLAID POPLINS,
PLAID POPLINS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
SILK POPLINS,
SILK POPLINS,
TARTAN PLAIDS,
TARTAN PLAIDS.
Velveteens,
Handsome Silk Finish.
Velveteens,
Lyons Velvet Finish, all at Reduced Prices.

Just opened for the Holidays, 3000 yards double width fine

Mohair.

All the new shades only 31 cents, half price.

All the above at

GEO. D. WISHAM'S

Cheap Store,

No. 7 N. Eighth Street.

THE GREAT

HOLIDAY CONFECTIONS

NOW READY.

Together with a Brilliant Importation of

Rich Fancy Boxes.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SONS.

S. W. CORNER OF TWELFTH AND MARKET STS.

HEAVY REDUCTION.

Grand Final Sale.

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street.

J. M. HAFLEIGH'S

Stock Still Further Reduced in Prices.

Must be closed out immediately without regard to cost or value.

Prices Fixed for the week commencing Monday, December 12,

Are so low that a perfect clearing out is expected. Purchasers will be astonished at the

LOW PRICES AND GREAT BARGAINS.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS.

25 Per Cent. Below Gold Prices.

OUR GREAT SALE OF

Linen Goods,
Table Cloths,
Table Linens.
Table Napkins,
Damask Doylies,
Huckaback and
Damask Towels!
Marseilles Quilts,
Lace Curtains,
Nottingham Curtains,
Rich Curtain Goods, Etc.,

WILL BE CONTINUED AT THE SAME UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

Sheppard,
Van Harlingen,
& Arrison,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

12 17 stuth3t PHILADELPHIA.

STODDART & BROTHER offer inducements to buyers in HOLIDAY GIFTS of a useful character.

Dress Goods at 15 cents.
Dress Goods at 25 cents.
Dress Goods at 37½ cents.
All Wool Epinglines, 50 cents.
Empress Cloths, 50 cents.

Closing out of all grades of WINTER DRESS GOODS at reduced prices.

BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.

Now in stock, the best grades we have had for years.

Prices from $1·50 to $3·50 per yard

GERMAN MANTILLA VELVETS, from $5 to $6 per yard.

SPLENDID LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS at a great reduction.

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, from $8·50 to $20.

A Splendid Line from $25 to $50.

Embroideries, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Laces, etc., etc.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO., 12 16 3t Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.

LITTLE CHILDREN'S LINEN HDKFS. A lot of very fine Linen Hdkfs., 85 cents a dozen.

QUEEN'S BLONDS, FOR FRIENDS' USE. A lot of new Stiff Silk Net, fine, for 75 cents—about 50 per cent. off regular price.

BLACK SILK DOTTED NET, FOR VEILS.

BLACK SILK FIGURED NET, for Evening Overskirts.

BLACK SILK FLOUNCING LACES, for Evening Dress Flouncing, at very reduced prices.

TWO-YARD WIDE FRENCH MUSLIN. Small invoices of a desirable article—growing scarce and advancing in price.

WHITE TARLATAN MUSLIN. Invite attention to a very superior quality, at $1·50 a piece, 16 yards, very cheap indeed.

NET OF NEARLY EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MUSLINS OF VERY MANY KINDS.

LACES OF ALL KINDS.

The many wants now on hand, for holiday purposes, may be supplied from my very large and varied stock.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS for Christmas presents, at prices that make them sell—never so many.

BLACK FRENCH VEILS, CALAIS CAMBRIA. Look exactly like thread, wear as well, only $2, used to be $4, gold times, at WORNE'S, No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street. 1t

DRY GOODS.

HANDKERCHIEFS!!

LINEN GOODS

(Acknowledged the cheapest in the city) for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

From Importers' forced auction sales.

Gents' Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes for presents.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes for presents.

Al-Linen Hemstitched Hdkfs., 10 Cents.

Initial, Embroidered, and Revere Handkerchiefs.

TOWELS!! TABLE LINENS!! MARSEILLES QUILTS!!

Fine Double Damask Table-cloths, 2 to 4 yards long, for presents; Napkins to match.

Fine Bleached Table Linens, 50c. to $2·50 per yard.

Fine Damask Towels in red and blue borders.

Splendid Damask Napkins, from 90c. doz. to finest.

Sheeting and Shirting Linens in cheap job lots.

Handsome Exposition Marseilles Quilts for presents.

10-4 Bleached Muslin Sheetings, 35 and 45 c.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Cartwright & Warner's Merino Underwear.

Gents' Shirts and Drawers, 50, 75, 87c., $1 up.

Ladies' Merino Vests, 62, 75c., $1, to finest.

Gents' Regular-made Half-hose, 20, 25, 35c.

Ladies' Regular-made Hose, 25, 28, 31, 37½c.

Boys', Misses', and Children's Merino Wear, all sizes.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.

All-wool Flannels, 25, 30, 33, 35c. up.

Welsh, Ballardvale, Domet, and Shaker Flannels.

Canton Flannels, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, to 35c.

Good Blankets, $2·75, $3·75, $5 per pair.

Pique, French Muslins, Cambrics, Nainsooks.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

JOHN BURNS,

House-furnishing Dry Goods, Importer and Retailer of Hosiery,

245 and 247 S. ELEVENTH St.,

1t ABOVE SPRUCE.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Parian,
Glass,
Lava,
Majolica,
China,
Jasper,
Etc.

TYNDALE, MITCHELL & CO.,

707 CHESNUT ST., 707

11 5 stf PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

A large assortment of

WRITING DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
POCKET BOOKS,

AT LOW PRICES.

MAGEE'S,

No. 316 CHESNUT Street.

PAPER! PAPER!

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF LETTER, CAP, NOTE, AND BILL PAPER,

Wholesale and Retail, at the Lowest Prices, at

MAGEE'S,

No. 316 CHESNUT Street.

DIARIES! DIARIES FOR 1871!

The largest and best assortment of DIARIES in the world is at

1t MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

NOTHING TO DO.

"Nothing to do!" in this world of ours,
Where weeds spring up with fairest flowers,
Where smiles have only a fitful play,
Where hearts are breaking every day!

"Nothing to do!" thou Christian soul,
Wrapping thee round in thy selfish stole;
Off with the garments of sloth and sin,
Christ the Lord hath a kingdom to win.

"Nothing to do!" There are prayers to lay
On the altar of incense, day by day;
There are foes to meet within and without,
There is error to conquer, strong and stout.

"Nothing to do!" There are minds to teach
The simplest form of Christian speech;
There are hearts to lure with loving wile
From the grimmest haunts of sin's defile.

"Nothing to do!" There are lambs to feed,
The precious hope of the Church's need;
Strength to be borne to the weak and faint,
Vigils to keep with the doubting saint.

"Nothing to do!" and thy Saviour said,
"Follow thou me in the path I tread."
Lord, lend Thy help the journey through.
Lest, faint, we cry, "So much to do!"

THE END.

The year was ominously begun, and it closes still more ominously. If people will persist in unbelief and self-security they are without excuse. Everything is full of warning, earth, air, sea, sky, the affairs of nations, and the very stones and timbers of men's dwellings, night and day, with ever-increasing portent, are crying out to every one that hath ears to hear, or eyes to see, or sensibilities to feel, that "the end of all things is at hand." Some flatter themselves that all is well; that Napoleon is now effectually put out of the way, as the suspected Antichrist; that the Pope is being humbled; that Protestant arms are taking possession of the world; that freedom is on the ascendant; that man's day of glorious earthly triumph and blessedness is dawning; and that these old predictions of coming catastrophe are no longer to be regarded. Deluded people! The great doctrines of prophecy are not affected by what may be Napoleon's fate. The Antichrist is not manifested till after Christ's waiting people are "caught up to meet the Lord in the heaven." "Then shall that wicked be revealed." Whether it be Napoleon, or some one else, remains to be seen. Meanwhile, God's word forewarns of wars and rumors of wars, of distress of nations with perplexity, of strange and mighty overturnings and runnings to and fro, of startling phenomena in the heavens, and agitations in earth, air, and seas, of outbreaking wickedness and perilous times, of waning faith and growing iniquity, as the signs and tokens of the oncoming judgment. Are these not here? Behold, ye despisers, and wonder, and repent!—*Prophetic Times.*

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Rev. Philander K. Cady, D. D., has declined accepting the Professorship of Systematic Divinity and Dogmatic Theology in the General Theological Seminary in New York city, to which he was elected by the Board of Trustees on October 28.

—The Rev. C. F. Knight, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, Hartford, Conn., has tendered his resignation, because the Bishop objected to his dressing his choir in surplices, and all the clergy united in asking him to obey the mandate.

—Bishop Clarkson, in the *Spirit of Missions*, tells the following story of himself:—"Not long since, in a frontier town in Nebraska, appeared the following notice:—'Elder Clarkson, of the Episcopal Society, will preach in the schoolhouse this evening, and administer the *Apostale Right of Conformation.*'"

—Dean Stanley, writing of the censure of Dr. Blackwood for allowing a Baptist to occupy his pulpit, says that "larger community of preaching—the permission to our Nonconformist brethren of England, and our Presbyterian brethren of the Scottish Church, to preach in our pulpits, under whatever restrictions they or we might desire—would be an unmixed good."

—The late Ebenezer Brewer, of St Andrew's Church, Pittsburg, bequeathed $13,000 to various denominational uses.

—The first regular service of a new ritualistic church in New York was held last Sunday. It is called the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin. The first service of the day was Low Mass at 7 o'clock; at 10 o'clock matins were sung; and the litany at 10·45. The celebration of High Mass began at 11. All the services, with the exception of the early Mass, were choral. The church is to be open every day, from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. J. E. DuBose has resigned the pastoral charge of the church at Tallahassee, Fla., and entered upon the work of evangelist of the Presbytery of Florida.

—The Rev. P. Frazer has resigned the pastoral charge of the charge at Monticello, Fla., and accepted the chair of Ancient Languages in Oglethorpe University.

—A church for the colored people, under the care of the First Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, was dedicated to the service of God on Sabbath afternoon, November 27. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Palmer. The church is a neat two-story building, that will accommodate two hundred or two hundred and fifty worshippers. The congregation numbers nearly three hundred members, who intend securing a competent man of their own race for a pastor.

—An Atlanta (Georgia) paper says:—"It affords us great pleasure to learn that the Rev. Dr. Wills was recently elected the associate pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Atlanta."

—The Rev. Samuel McKinney, D. D., has tendered his resignation of the presidency of Austin College, which has been accepted, and the trustees elected to that responsible position the Rev. S. M. Luckett, of Kentucky.

—The Rev. Mr. Inslee, missionary to China, and family, arrived in Louisville, Ky., lately. He is very feeble, owing to the nature of his disease, which prevents him from resting in a recumbent posture. He has, therefore, had no sleep for weeks, except such as he could obtain while sitting.

METHODIST.

—An organic union of the African Zion Methodist Episcopal Church with the Methodist Episcopal Church is under consideration, and if the conditions are arranged satisfactorily to the parties the union will be effected in 1872, when the General Conference of both bodies meet in New York.

—Mrs. Joshua Bates, of London, who left $75,000 to build Wesleyan chapels, is an American lady.

—The report of the Church Extension Society shows a continued healthy growth in its business. The receipts for the year that has passed were $121,867·65, and the disbursements were $107,461·86. The increase in receipts over those of the previous year was $39,983 55, and the increase of disbursements was $26,266 60.

—Bishop Marvin organized a colored conference at Carthage, Panola county, during the session of the East Texas Conference of the Southern Methodist Church.

—Father Britt, who was formerly a Methodist Episcopal preacher, and was ordained by Bishop Asbury, but since that time has been a Methodist reformer, and a Protestant Methodist, has in his last days concluded to return to the old Church, and has connected himself with the church at Marion, Maine

—*Zion's Herald* gives the following analysis of Methodism in Massachusetts at the close of the decade:—"There are 287 pastoral charges, 38,301 members (an increase of 8033 in ten years, or 26 per cent., while population has increased 18 per cent.); and 43,313 scholars in Sunday schools, an increase of 43 per cent. There are 253 church edifices, valued at $3,000,000, and 253 parsonages, valued at $344,000, with seminaries and other church property, making a total of $4,197,600. In 1850 there was one Methodist to 43 inhabitants; in 1860, one to 40½; and in 1870, one to 38."

BAPTIST.

—Within less than four months over $100,000 have been raised in cash and bonds towards the new endowment of $200,000 for Furman University, South Carolina.

—The Rev. Dr. Simmons, of the Home Mission Rooms, gives the following:—"Less than one year ago we Baptists had but ten thousand dollars' worth of freedmen school property in the South. Now we have full one hundred thousand dollars' worth! We have seven young colleges, in seven different States, and each with grounds paid for."

LUTHERAN.

—Mr. Keeper, who recently died in Erie, Pa., bequeathed to the English Lutheran Church in that city, the Rev. J. L. Smith, pastor, property amounting to $4000.

—The new Lutheran Church at Springfield, Ohio, it is expected, will be ready for dedication on one of the first Sabbaths of the new year. The portico of the college building, so long waited for, is also in process of erection, and approaches completion.

—The editors of "the new Quarterly Review of the Evangelical Lutheran Church," announce that they design to make it a common medium through which the different members of the same Lutheran household can speak. "The invitation to all is candid, frank, and cordial, and given without distinction as to synodical or theological peculiarities."

—Rev. William Meendson, of Cherryville, Pa., is 90 years old, and is preaching. He was ordained in 1810.

—There are 1400 students in attendance at Upsala University, Sweden.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The new Divinity Hall at Yale College cost about $150,000, and the studies were furnished by contributions from about fifty churches in the States. There are sixty rooms in the building, and the students number fifty-five. Mr Trowbridge has recently given $4000 worth of books and furniture for the library.

—Mr. John S. Fogg, of South Weymouth, Mass., has given $10,000 and a lot of land for a new Congregational church in that town. Mr. Josiah Reed, a neighbor of Mr. Fogg's, gave $5000.

—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church.*—The annual report of I. A. Fowle, Clerk of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, shows the following condition of the society:—

Membership—Reported last year, 1884; admissions, 1·3; removals, 75; net increase, 98; present number of men, 722; present number of women, 1210. Total membership, 1982.

Baptists—Children baptized, 28; adults sprinkled, 27; adults immersed, 9. Total, 64.

Deaths—There have been 11 deaths during the year, including one deacon, Benjamin P. Jones.

Schools—Plymouth, enrolled membership, 1107; average attendance, 712; Bethel, enrolled membership, 960; average attendance, 726.

Collections—General collections of church, $9846·46; collection for poor, $1480; Plymouth School collections, $850; Bethel School collections, $761 69; pew rents, $56,000; collection for Mr. Everest's church, $6000; collections for Mr. Russell's church, $1350. Many minor collections and pledges are not here named. The Board of Deacons report that $3500 will be wanted for the poor during another year. The report of Treasurer O. B. Coombs shows the total receipts of collections to be $11,099·13; whole amount paid out, $8844·99. Balance in the treasury, $2214·15.

The expenses of the Music Committee for the year ending May 1, 1870, are as follows:—Mr. Camp, Musical Director, $2000; Mr. Rockwood, tenor, $1000; Miss Thursby, soprano, $900; Miss Morgan, alto, $600; Mr. Zundel, organist, $1500. Total, $6000.

WOMEN AND WINE.

Woman has never been associated with wine without disgrace and disaster. The toast and the bacchanal that, with musical alliteration, couple these two words, spring from the hot lips of sensuality, and are burdened with shame. A man who can sing of wine and women in the same breath is one whose presence is disgrace and whose touch is pollution. A man who can forget mother and sister, or wife and daughter, and wantonly engage in a revel in which the name of woman is invoked to heighten the pleasures of the intoxicating cup, is, beyond controversy and without mitigation, a beast. "Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?" Ay, cakes and ale, if you will, but let it be cakes and ale. Let not the name by which we call the pure and precious ones at home be brought in to illuminate a degrading feast.

Of the worst foes that woman has ever had to encounter, wine stands at the head. The appetite for strong drink in man has spoiled the lives of more women—ruined more hopes for them, scattered more fortunes for them, brought to them more shame, sorrow, and hardship—than any other evil that lives. The country numbers tens of thousands—nay, hundreds of thousands—of women who are widows to-day, and sit in hopeless weeds, because their husbands have been slain by strong drinks. There are hundreds of thousands of homes, scattered all over the land, in which women live lives of torture, going through all the changes of suffering that lie between the extremes of fear and despair, because those whom they love, love wine better than they do the women they have sworn to love. There are women by thousands who dread to hear at the door the step that once thrilled them with pleasure, because that step has learned to reel under the influence of the seductive poison. There are women groaning with pain, while we write these words, from bruises and brutalities inflicted by husbands made mad by drink. There can be no exaggeration in any statement made in regard to this matter, because no human imagination can create anything worse than the truth, and no pen is capable of portraying the truth. The sorrows and the horrors of a wife with a drunken husband, or a mother with a drunken son, are as near the realization of hell as can be reached in this world, at least. The shame, the indignation, the sorrow, the sense of disgrace for herself and her children, the poverty—and not unfrequently the beggary—the fear and the fact of violence, the lingering, life-long struggle and despair of countless women with drunken husbands, are enough to make all women curse wine, and engage unitedly to oppose it everywhere as the worst enemy of their sex.

And now what shall we see on the New Year's Day, 1871? Women all over the city of New York—women here and there, all over the country, where like social customs prevail—setting out upon their tables the well-filled decanters which, before night shall close down, will be emptied into the brains of young men and old men, who will go reeling to darker orgies, or to homes that will feel ashamed of them. Woman's lips will give the invitation, woman's hand will fill and present the glass, woman's careless voice will laugh at the effects of the mischievous draught upon their friends, and, having done all this, woman will retire to baby-tend, previously having reckoned the number of those to whom she has, during the day, presented a dangerous temptation, and rejoiced over it in the degree of its magnitude.

O woman! woman! Is it not about time that this thing were stopped? Have you a husband, a brother, a son? Are they stronger than their neighbors who have, one after another, dropped into the graves of drunkards? Look around you and see the desolations that drink has wrought among your acquaintances, and then decide whether you have a right to place temptation in any man's way, or do aught to make a social custom respectable which leads hundreds of thousands of men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can there not be a festal occasion without this vulgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and disgraceful among the young. You can utterly discountenance all drinking in your own house, and you can hold in suspicion every young man who touches the cup. You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and that he is as unfit as a man can be for woman's society. Have this understood, that every young man who drinks is socially proscribed. Bring up your children to regard drinking as not only dangerous but disgraceful. Place temptation in no man's way. If men will make beasts of themselves, let them do it in other society than yours. If your mercenary husbands treat their customers from private stores kept in their counting-rooms, shame them into decency by your regard for the honor of your home. Recogize the living, terrible fact that wine has always been, and is to-day, the curse of your sex; that it steals the hearts of men away from you, that it dries up your prosperity, that it endangers your safety, that it can only bring you evil. If social custom compels you to present wine at your feasts, rebel against it, and make a social custom in the interests of virtue and purity. The matter is very much in your own hands. The women of the country, in what is called polite society, can do more to make the nation temperate than all the legislators and tumultuous reformers that are struggling and blundering in their efforts to this end.

CITY ITEMS.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Messrs. Mead & Robbins, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, have one of the finest stocks of Silver-plated Goods ever offered for sale in this city. A visit to their large and beautiful store will satisfy every one of this. Their immense stock has been prepared expressly for holiday sales, and though these have just opened, the firm has already sold an immense amount of goods. But manufacturing is continually going on, and when one article is sold there is another ready to supply its place. Their goods are sold lower than can be purchased elsewhere. It is a pleasure to look over the shelves and cases so beautifully arrayed with the various articles. Some of the designs are magnificent, and cannot be excelled, either in beauty of finish or workmanship, in this country or in Europe. Messrs. Mead & Robbins have, by strict attention to business, acquired a reputation second to that of no other business men in the country. Articles of all kinds in the business are sold remarkably cheap. The beautiful designs in tea sets, pitchers, trays, etc., cannot be excelled. Gentlemen who desire to make ladies a suitable Christmas present should call and examine Messrs. Mead & Robbins' stock before purchasing elsewhere. What finer gift could a lady receive than a superb set of silver-plated ware? The establishment will, until after the holidays, remain open day and evening.

FOR THE BEST KID GLOVES go to the great Kid Glove Emporium, No. 23 North Eighth street.

THE MESSRS. A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW, of the great Kid Glove Emporium, sell more kid gloves than any other house or two in this city. Their stock is the most complete—all sizes, all colors, all prices, all good, all of their own importation, all warranted, all new fresh goods, all fashionable styles, all lengths, one, two and three button, all for sale, all to be sold, all will be sold, all wanted by the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia and adjoining territory.

THE GRAND RUSH unabated for the best and cheapest Kid Gloves in the city to the great Kid Glove Emporium of

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North Eighth street.

OUR CONCLUSION.—As far as we are able to judge (and we have given the subject no little consideration and attention), the conclusion to which the scientific world, the press and the public have arrived with regard to Rand's SEA MOSS FARINE, are founded on incontrovertible facts; and we have no hesitation in warmly recommending the article to our readers as an essential of the economic cuisine, and as a genuine luxury. To dyspeptics, invalids, and all those requiring a light and delicate food, we feel assured it will prove an invaluable blessing. In fact, we can hardly say too much in favor of this most delicious and palatable food. It will be found for sale by all of our druggists and grocers; and if you care to have a delicious dessert, do not go home without a package.

MRS. GATES AND MRS. JAMES.—Mrs. Gates—Good morning, Mrs. James. How well you are looking; far better than when I saw you last.

Mrs. James—Oh yes; I am much better than I have been for a long time, and I am on my way for more of my favorite medicine—PLANTATION BITTERS. One bottle of it is worth all the doctors in the world. No more doctors for me.

Mrs. Gates—Nearly every one speaks well of PLANTATION BITTERS, and I have a mind to try it myself. The fact is, I have no appetite, strength, or energy for anything. Mary and Lizzie are in the same way, and lounge about the house all day long, good for nothing.

Mrs. James—My word for it, Mrs. Gates, just let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and you will see a wonderful improvement.

REDUCTION IN PRICES, OCTOBER, 1870.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS
are the standard of excellence throughout the world. The first at the Paris Exposition. For sale in Philadelphia only at

GOULD & FISCHER'S
ELEGANT WAREROOMS,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

See their new and beautiful Resonant Cases, with Euphone Solo Stop. Prices, from $50 to $500.
Stock of 100 always on hand.
George Steck & Co.'s Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Also, Haines Brothers' Pianos.
GOULD & FISCHER.
J. E. GOULD.
WILLIAM G. FISCHER.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "*Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime*" Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 105 Court street, Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,
PERFECT IN FIT,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP,
CHEAP IN PRICE.
Orders promptly delivered.
A. M. THOMPSON,
Manufacturer No. 146 N. Fourth street.

BOYS,
BOYS,
BOYS.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

THE MYSTIC WATER FROM DAVID'S WELL is fast being recognized as a most valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaints, Incipient Consumption, Nervousness, and General Debility; it has been highly recommended by physicians, and its cures testify to its great medicinal value. D. S. Cadwallader, general agent, No. 1005 Race street, Philadelphia.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

THANKS TO MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health—the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful, and refreshed—softens the gums, cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.—*Christian Cabinet.*

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

FAMILIES TRAVELLING may secure elegant suits of rooms, by telegraph, at the American House, Boston, with every convenience for comfort or luxury. Messrs. Rice have won an enviable reputation as landlords.

THE CITY OF BOSTON has selected Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos for its Normal and Grammar Schools. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street. Prices moderate for cash and instalments, or rent. W. Redfield Phelps & Co., agents.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor. z

LIKE "QUAKER GUNS," artificial teeth are of little use, and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant SOZODONT. Use it daily, and your teeth will be the last of nature's gifts to fail you.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" mends Headless Dolls and Broken Cradles.

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AT RETAIL.

Grand Clearing Sale

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DRY GOODS,

Prior to making extensive alterations in the Store. Rare opportunities of securing GREAT BARGAINS adapted to the wants of Families, and substantial gifts for the HOLIDAYS. The entire Wholesale and Retail Stocks are combined, constituting the greatest concentration of BARGAINS in the better class of DRY GOODS ever offered in this city, and all marked down to such extremely low rates as will ensure rapid sales.

Strictly One Price.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

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1870.

"At Thorpley's"

EVER SINCE 1853

We have been on

Spring Garden Street

And in all the years of the past we have kept steadily in view the interest of our customers in furnishing them

Good Goods at Low Prices.

We have now a splendid stock of

Paisley Shawls,
Broche Shawls,
Blanket Shawls,
Superb Black Silks,
Rich Fashionable Dress Goods,
Kid Gloves, Hdkfs., Skirts, Etc.

Our stock is very large and splendidly assorted, and we have put every article down to the very lowest possible point.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S
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NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
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GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

Dress Goods

To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Eighth Street Emporium for

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2 50, $2·75, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5.
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.
For Bargains call at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
9 22 ths No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

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USEFUL PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

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Invites an examination of his large stock of SILKS and DRESS GOODS in every variety and design.

POINTE,	LACES,	SETS,
POINTE APPLIQUE,	"	COLLARS,
VALENCIENNES,	"	HDKFS.
THREAD,	"	

Hdkfs., Linen, Hem-stitch, Embroidered, and Silk, Roman Sashes and Ties, Fancy Silk Scarfs and Ties. India Scarfs.
GLOVES—Kid, Beaver, Cloth and Fancy.

VELVETS.

Ladies' Cloakings, Plushes, Velveteens, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, ETC.
The entire stock is offered at prices to insure
9 24 stuthsp6m RAPID SALES.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just received several lots of Goods from New York, suitable for

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A job lot of Embroidered Sets, from 50c. to $1·25, at 40 per cent. less than regular prices.
Embroidered Hdkfs., 50, 65, 75, 85, $1, $1·25.
Lace Hdkfs., 75c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, $2, $2·50.
A large assortment of Gents' Hemmed Linen Hdkfs., at 15c. up to 50c.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs., in fancy boxes.
Ladies' Hemstitch Linen Hdkfs., 12½, 18, 20, 25, 31, 38, 50, 62½, 75c.
Ladies' Hdkfs., in perfumed boxes.
New styles Gents' Neck Scarfs and Bows.
Gents' Kid Gloves, lined.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Children's Cloth Gloves.
Kid Gloves, $1 a pair, worth $1·25.
Fancy Goods in Russia Leather, Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Boxes, Jardinieres, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, 25, 50c., $1; Washstands, Matchstands, Paint Boxes, Albums, Thermometers, Checker Boards, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Bargains in Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels.
Black Alpacas, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c., $1.
Black Silks, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·15, $2·25, $2·50, $3.
Cashmere Reps for Wrappers.
Black Velveteens, 62½, 75c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, $2, $2·50. [9 28 4m

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has in store a large and elegant stock of INDIA SCARFS. Also,

Silks in Great Variety,

With a stock of

Rich India and French Fancy Goods,

different in style from any in the city. Purchasers of Christmas presents will do well to examine the stock before purchasing. 12 8 1mrp

SILK AND WORSTED EMBROIDERIES

For Chairs, Cushions, Praying Stools, Slippers, Pin Cushions, Etageres, etc.

CARVED SWISS GOODS,

A handsome and superior assortment.

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LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
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ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Pine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
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TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

CIDER, CHAMPAGNE CIDER (EXTRA QUALITY) Wholesale or by the Barrel.
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SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 9 8 §

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, December 16, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 15.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, December 17, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, December 17.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, December 13, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, December 20.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, Dec. 24, at 7 A. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 9 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 31, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, January 7, at 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

RELICS OF A LOST RACE.

Visit to an Indian Mound at St. Louis—Interesting Discoveries.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has the following sketch, which will be found interesting to the general reader, as well as to the antiquarian:—

The mound is about a mile from the ferry landing. It was originally forty feet in height, oval in shape, and about three hundred feet long. The greater portion of it has been cut away and carted off. On the summit of the portion left standing is a large elm tree, probably sixty or seventy years old, and near this is an oak of about the same age. About twenty years ago there was a dwelling-house on the top of the mound, and a graveyard on the side. The workmen have dug up the bones of three races buried in the mound—first, the whites, whose remains are partially decayed, the coffins showing that the more recent interments were not more than about twenty years ago; second, the bones of Indians, with skulls entire, indicating a period of interment perhaps a hundred years distant; third, the remains of the ancient race of mound-builders, much decayed, the skulls being in fragments, and the smaller bones entirely decayed.

The bones of the whites were carefully placed in pine coffins and reinterred in a suitable place. Some of the skulls had the hair on, looking comparatively fresh. There was the skull of a woman with long hair, tastefully plaited, and looking as though the heads had been dressed by some Elms of a former period. The skull of an infant had crumbled to dust, leaving a mass of silky hair matted together. These human remains filled seven or eight large boxes.

The bones of the Indians were treated in a manner characteristic of the intercourse between the whites and the red men of the forest—they were rudely shovelled aside, and any one desirous of adding to his anatomical cabinet was free to help himself to what remained of "the poor Indian." Some very large thigh bones were amongst this assortment, and there was found a jaw bone of mammoth size. Some of the skulls were perfect, while others were broken and separated into several parts. Professor Marsh, who has in his collection thirty skulls of the ancient mound builders, secured a perfect skull, resembling that of an Arrapahoe Indian.

The remains of the first or lowest strata attracted more attention than the others. The bones were very much decayed, no skulls being found entire, and the hair having disappeared. These bones were found in two vaults—one a square structure, the other of a crescent form, and both about fifty feet across. (No measurements were taken, and distances are only estimated.) One of these vaults was near the southern side of the mound, the other about the centre, and both more than thirty feet below the original apex of the mound. The crescent vault was covered over with a roof formed of thin slabs of limestone rock, of different sizes, and showing no marks of tools. The roof had been supported on wooden columns, and the sides were lined with wood; but all the wood work had decayed, and the roof had fallen in, disarranging the bones, so that they appeared in confused heaps. In the vaults where these bones were found were many relics of the race who first occupied the ground—entire jug-shaped vessels of unglazed earthenware, stone hammers, hatchets, and chisels; oblong beads perforated in the centre lengthwise, marine shells, arrowheads, vases, pieces of flint, etc. Many of these relics had been carried off by the workmen and by visitors, and it is difficult to estimate the quantity of material contained in the mound. Arrangements have been made, however, for securing to science all interesting relics that may hereafter be found in the progress of the demolition of the mound.

Not the least interesting of the objects brought to light were the eight cedar posts previously mentioned in this paper. Two of these posts were on exhibition at a saloon near by. They are much decayed, a great portion being rotten wood, but some posts are still sound. No sign of a knife or ax is visible, the ends being rotted away. They appear to have been cedar logs placed in the ground at a distance of sixteen feet apart, and they stood under the centre of the mound. The purpose for which they were placed there is a matter of conjecture. Charcoal was found in many places in the mound.

Although nothing very remarkable or new was found in this old mound, yet the relics are of great interest to the antiquarian and palæontologist.

Indian mounds are so common in the West that many people pay no attention to them; yet there are others who would like to know something of their origin and uses. The Big Mound, recently dug down in this city, told its story and gave rise to disputes among scientific men. There are other large mounds in this vicinity that remain untouched.

Monk's Mound, near East St. Louis, is 700 feet long by 500 feet broad at the base, and is 90 feet high, covering upward of eigh acres of ground, and having 20,000,000 cubic feet of contents.

Many of these ancient structures are undoubtedly of sacred origin; but the most common monuments in the Mississippi Valley are simple places of sepulture. Some of these, like that at Grave Creek, near Parkersburg, West Virginia, and that at Miamisburg, Ohio, the one 70 and the other 68 feet in vertical height, no doubt mark the graves of personages of high consequence amongst the builders of these monuments. The common notion that these mounds contain vast heaps of slain, and are the memorials of great battles, is wholly unsupported by facts.

A still more remarkable variety of earthworks are those commonest in Wisconsin and Iowa, which bear the outlines of men and animals, constituting huge *basso-relievos* on the surface of the earth, and challenging our wonder by their number, variety and extent. One of these, on Bush Creek, Ohio, is in the form of a serpent, over one thousand feet in length, extended in graceful curves, and terminated in a triple coil at the tail. The embankment constituting the effigy is near five feet high by thirty feet at the base at the centre of the body. The neck of the figure is stretched out and slightly curved, and its mouth is opened wide, as if in the act of swallowing or ejecting an oval figure which rests partly within the distended jaws. The combined figure has been regarded as a symbolical illustration of the Oriental cosmological idea of the serpent and the egg.

With the remains of the dead in the sepulchral mounds, as also within those connected with the religion of their builders, many relics of art have been discovered, displaying greater skill and advancement in the arts than was known to exist amongst the tribes found on the discovery of the continent. Elaborate carvings in stone, pottery, articles of use and ornament in metal, silver, and native copper from Lake Superior, mica from the Alleghenies, and obsidian and porphyry from Mexico, are found side by side in the the same mould.

The facts connected with the monuments of the Mississippi valley (says a writer on the subject) indicate that the ancient population was numerous and widely spread, as shown from the number and magnitude of their works, and the extensive range of their occurrence; that it was essentially homogeneous in customs, habits, religion, and government, as appears from the great uniformity which the works display, not only in respect of position and form, but in all minor particulars, and that the features common to all the remains identify them as appertaining to a single grand system, owing its origin to a family of men moving in the same general direction, acting under common impulses, and influenced by similar causes.

It is impossible that a population for whose protection such extensive military works were necessary, and which was able to defend them, should not have been eminently agricultural; and such monuments as the mounds at Grave Creek and East St. Louis indicate not only a dense agricultural population, but a state of society essentially different from that of the modern race of Indians north of the tropics.

As regards the antiquity of their monuments, it is remembered that none of them occur on the latest formed of the river terraces which mark the subsidence of the western streams; and as there is no good reason why their builders should have avoided erecting them on that terrace, while they raised them promiscuously on all the others, it follows, not unreasonably, that this terrace has been formed since these works were erected.

From this and other facts, it is estimated that these mounds were formed not less than 2000 years ago. By whom built, and whether their authors migrated to remote lands under the combined attractions of a more fertile soil and more congenial climate, or whether they disappeared beneath the victorious arms of an alien race, or were swept out of existence by some direful epidemic or universal famine, are questions probably beyond the power of human investigation to answer. History is silent concerning them, and their very name is lost to tradition itself.

CRIME IN SYRACUSE.

Child Murder and Suicide—A Tale of Suffering.

The Syracuse *Courier* of Tuesday says:—

"Monday afternoon Policeman Eckle was informed that a woman living with a little daughter in the rear of No. 213 Townsend street, back of the German Church, had not been seen for some time, and it was feared that something was wrong. On forcing open the door, there, upon the bed, lay the woman, Mrs. John Williams, and her little girl, nearly naked and dead.

"The evidence shows that the woman poisoned her child and then deliberately committed suicide.

"The persons seem to have been suffering from the most abject poverty. The appearance of the room and the small store of food found show this. The causes, at least one of them, that impelled the mother to commit such a horrid and unnatural crime, can be traced to whisky. A bottle containing perhaps half a pint was found at the head of the bed.

"The mother lay lengthwise upon the front side of the bed, her right arm partially under her head, which rested on the side of the bedstead, allowing the hair to fall over the side. The little girl lay crosswise in the bed, her feet almost touching the wall, her arms by her side, and her head resting on her mother's breast and against her face.

"In a small trunk, locked and found in on of the cupboards, were three letters, two of them evidently written by a brother—'To my dear and most loving sisters.' In one of them he says, 'I send you ten dollars,' and the direction, 'Direct your letters to Friendsville Post Office, Lehigh county, Pa., for Michael Keoughan.'

"The key to the trouble of the mother may be found in a remark the little child was overheard to make to her one night after she had been beaten:—'Oh, ma, if you would take a glass of beer, instead of whisky, when they treat you, it would be a great deal better!'

"Last Monday night, when doubtless the fatal act was committed, Mr. and Mrs. Pearl were awakened about eleven o'clock by a terrible noise down stairs. The little one was screaming in agony:—

"'Oh, dear ma! Don't do so! don't do so!'

"She screamed twice, and Mr. Pearl was on the point of running down stairs, but his wife would not allow him to do so. The screams were quieted; a sobbing was heard for a few minutes, and then all was still. Doubtless the poison had done its fatal work!

"The little girl was about eight years old, and the mother was between thirty and forty. An inquest will be held to-day."

—Those who open letters belonging to friends, under the presumption that they have a right to do so, may do well to take warning by the punishment of James Warner, a citizen of St. Louis, Mo. James, it appears, was indiscreet enough in May last to open a letter addressed to his sister-in-law, and the latter, having discovered the fact, caused his arrest. He was tried a few days ago and sentenced to remain in prison for another month. His curiosity altogether will cost him eight months' confinement.

WINES.

HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

A Suitable Present for All.

FINE OLD BRANDIES,

DELICATE SHERRIES,

DRY OLD PORTS,

RARE OLD MADEIRAS,

GOOD OLD WHISKIES,

CLARETS, SAUTERNES,

HOCKS, MOSELLES,

CORDIALS, OLIVE OILS,

IMPORTED ALES AND STOUTS,

HAVANA CIGARS,

AND ALL THE STANDARD BRANDS OF

CHAMPAGNES,

All carefully packed, and delivered free of charge.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

The Wine Merchants,

No. 1310 CHESNUT St.,

11 11 sm w2m PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital.....$500,000

Assets.....$2,783,581

Losses Paid since organization.....$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, '69, $1,991,837'45

Interest from Investments, 1869..... 114,696'74

$2,106,534'19

Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386'84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property.....	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds.....	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks.....	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office.....	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security.....	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums.....	331,944
Accrued Interest.....	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission.....	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums.....	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia.....	30,000
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870.....	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
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JOHN MASON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	WILLIAM BROCKIE.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,

PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT,

VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. [fel6

C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

"THE PROVIDENT."

PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No 111 South FOURTH Street.

The dividend received by a policy-holder is the difference between the *actual cost* of insurance and the premium paid. This company is expressly required by its charter to divide every dollar of surplus thus arising among its policy-holders. It is therefore purely mutual.

The New York report for 1870 shows that the assets of this company are in the proportion of $1·50 to every $1 of liabilities, thus insuring perfect reliability.

It has received the approbation of the most learned actuaries, and is endorsed and recommended by many of the most prominent scientific and public men in the United States. An institution of a similar kind in England, the Friends' Provident Institution, has been wonderfully successful.

Its advantages in every respect, both as to safety, cheapness, terms of policies, etc., are not excelled. The prudent and economical management of its business, combined with the remarkable average longevity of its members, commends it to the confidence and favor of all classes of whatever denomination.

Call or send for circular. Agents wanted. An easy company to solicit for. 2 12

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870.....$600·388·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

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William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buxby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. F. HERRING

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
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	$2,783,581

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John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NEWEST DESIGNS

IN

LACE CURTAINS

AND

LAMBREQUINS.

STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER,

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

GIRARD ROW.

FINE BORDERED SHADES,

With best fixtures, put up $1·50 each.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

TABLE and PIANO COVERS.

10 12 wsm3m4p

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until December 31, 1870, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
2. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot.
3. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
4. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
5. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
6. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
7. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

Proposals must be sealed, and will be received until 3 o'clock of the day mentioned, but will not be opened until after the decision of the Court on the petition for an injunction now pending.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,
On Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

GOOD STREET, west of JOHNSON, Twenty-second war—Frame Dwelling.
NINETEENTH STREET (South), No. 902—Handsome Dwelling.
WALLACE STREET, No. 1611—Handsome Residence, with stable and coach house, two fronts.
HUNTINGDON Street, east of SERVIVA—Two Brick Dwellings.
CHESNUT STREET, No. 3244—Marble Front Residence.
THIRD and CANAL STREETS, S. E. corner—Tavern and Dwelling.
THIRD STREET and FRANKLIN AVENUE, S. W. corner—Tavern and Dwelling.
CHEVY CHASE and LOWNES' LANES, Twenty-sixth ward—Lot, 6 acres.
EIGHTH STREET (North), No. 314—Valuable Lot and Buildings.
WOOD, No. 809—Two-story Brick Dwelling.
WOOD STREET, No. 809—Rear of Brick Dwelling.
SECOND and JEFFERSON—N. W. corner—Eight Stores and Dwellings.
WALLACE STREET, No. 2200—Modern Dwelling.
ELEVENTH (South), No. 206—Brick Livery Stable.
PINE STREET, No. 2207—Desirable Brick Dwelling.
PARRISH, No. 2306—Genteel Dwelling.
SPRUCE STREET, No. 412—Desirable Dwelling.
MONTROSE STREET, No. 1909—Brick Dwelling.
ELLSWORTH STREET, No. 1510—Store and Dwelling.
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, Rush Township—1-16 Interest in Coal Land.
MARRIOTT STREET, Nos. 827 and 829—Ten Brick Stores and Dwellings.
NINTH STREET (South), No. 1007—Store and Dwelling.
SHARPNACK STREET, Germantown—Eight Frame Dwellings and Lots of Ground.
LAFAYETTE STREET, Germantown—Two Brick Dwellings.
BUTLER STREET, Twenty-fifth Ward—Lot.
GROUND RENTS—$24, $24, and $36 a year (silver).

STOCKS.
Peremptory Sale.
For account of whom it may concern.
$56,000 Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company's Bonds.
For other accounts.
24 shares Provident Life and Trust Co.
100 shares American Sewing Machine Co.
7 shares Consolidation National Bank.
54 shares First National Bank of Camden, N. J.
100 shares Central National Bank.
50 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co. [12 16 3t
5 shares Union Railroad and Transportation.
13 shares Philada. and Southern Mail Steamship

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 121 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.
Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness.
DOYLE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
10 19 tf

PIANOS.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PIANOS,

Great Sale of First-Class Rosewood Pianos,

At Prices Below the Actual Cost to Manufacture.

Having determined to offer our extensive stock of superior and highly finished Rosewood Pianos at prices below the actual cost to manufacture, we will sell during the month of December at rates LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED HERETOFORE, in order to close out our large stock by the end of the year.

The reputation of these first-class instruments makes it unnecessary for us to say a word in their favor; they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any instruments made.

Those wishing to purchase or desiring to make CHRISTMAS PRESENTS will find that our special and extraordinary reduction of prices will enable them to obtain A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT at a price even less than a second-rate or inferior one would otherwise cost them.

Those wanting bargains should not fail to call at our WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, and examine our large stock, where they will be readily convinced of the superiority of these pianos, and the sacrifice at which we are offering them.

SCHOMACKER & CO.
N. B.—Sole Agents for the celebrated BURDETT ORGANS.
A SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 30 PER CENT.
Catalogues, with descriptions of styles and schedules of prices, can be had by applying at our warerooms, or will be sent by mail. 12 12smw6t4p

PATENT
Arion Piano Fortes,

Warranted to stand in tune longer than any other Pianos in the market.

ALSO, ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,
With the Jubilant.
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 North SEVENTH Street.
Music Bound at lowest rates. 12 9 smw1mrp

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES OF ALMOST EVERY KIND AND MATERIAL.
NOSE SPECTACLES
Tortoise Shell, Rubber, Gold, or invisible steel.
Spy Glasses, Microscopes, Thermometers.
OPERA GLASSES.
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS
Priced and Illustrated Catalogues sent gratis.
This is the oldest Spectacle house in America.
W. Y. McALLISTER,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia.

STEEL TAPE MEASURES,
STEEL GRADUATED RULES,
STEEL STRAIGHT EDGES,
STEEL TRIANGLES AND SQUARES.
Priced and illustrated Catalogues gratis.
W. Y. McALLISTER,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS,
Dividers, Parallel Rules, Drawing Pens,
Bow Pens, Bow Pencils, Protractors,
Triangular Scales, Tape Measures,
Drawing Paper, Paints, etc.,
Compasses, Transits,
and Levels.
Priced and illustrated Catalogues gratis.
W. Y. McALLISTER,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
12 2 sm9trp Philadelphia.

SPECTACLES.

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 30 mwf84p PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND WOOL FINISHING Machines, Shears, Brushing, Napping and Fulling, Lapping and Measuring Machines, Iron Temples, New Cutters and Ledgers, and repairs a specialty.
GEORGE D. HOWARD,
5 23 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 tf DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

AUCTIONEERS.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER.

GREAT CHRISTMAS ART SALE.
MR. C. F. HASELTINE will sell at his galleries No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, on the evenings of MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, December 19 and 21, his entire collection of OIL PAINTINGS, comprising some of the most Valuable Paintings ever offered in Philadelphia, being perhaps his finest sale.
They will be on exhibition on and after WEDNESDAY.
B SCOTT, Jr., will officiate as Auctioneer.
The collection will contain choice works by the following artists:—

F. C. Compte,	Tissot,	Isabey,
Rousseau,	Vibert,	Boulanger,
Jordan,	Herbsthoffer,	De Nittis,
Donay,	Meyerheim,	Kuwaseg fils,
De Block,	W. T. Richards,	Duvieux,
Loyeux,	Ad. Weber,	Verbeckhoven
De Jonghe,	Hofer,	Hamman,
Sistere,	Bobie,	Brilouin,
A. Calame,	O. Achenbach,	Amberg,
Landelle,	Meyer von Bremen,	Traver,
Robbe,	Herzog,	Cavan,
C. Muller,	Triebel,	Wilhelmi, etc.

To be followed by a
SALE OF FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, PLAIN AND COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
being the entire stock on the first floor of his establishment unsold up to the time of the sale, which will be on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, December 22 and 23, commencing each evening at 7½ o'clock.
Galleries open every evening until after the sale.
This sale will not interfere with Mr. Haseltine's regular retail sales of his immense stock, which he is offering at greatly reduced rates. 1213 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 Chesnut Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF A COLLECTION OF MINERALS, SHELLS, AND CURIOSITIES.
On Monday,
19th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of curiosities, minerals, shells, corals, etc.
Catalogues will be ready on Saturday. 12 16 2t

GREAT SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, STATUETTES, VASES, URNS, TAZZAS, BRONZES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC., IMPORTED BY Messrs. PANDOLFINI & CO., New York.
On Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings, Dec. 20 and 21,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a rich collection of Marble and Alabaster Statuary; Etruscan, Roman, Gothic and Grecian vases; Stone Card Receivers; Mantel Ornaments; Bronze Groups and Figures; Silver Plated Ware, etc.
The collection will be on exhibition on Monday until 9 o'clock P. M. 12 17 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EURO PEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
December 19, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 13 5t

SALE OF 2600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
December 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 14 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, 12 16 5t
December 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

CLOSING FALL SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 23, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 12 17 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—No. 704 Chesnut street.

IMPORTANT POSITIVE SALE.
GENUINE RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE SETS, ROYAL ERMINE SETS, MINKS, BROWN AND BLACK BEAR ROBES, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
Dec 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the finest stock of furs ever offered in this city, embracing 200 lots elegant furs and robes; genuine Russian and Hudson Bay sable sets; royal ermine sets; fine Hudson Bay sable sets; French ermine sets; Grebe sets; chinchilla, Siberian squirrel, Astrachan, Alaska mink sables, German fitch, etc.
FINE LAP ROBES.
Also, 10 fine brown and black bear robes and Hudson Bay wolf robes, handsomely trimmed.
Every lot will be guaranteed.
Will be on exhibition on Tuesday. 12 15 6t

Large Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRRORS, HANDSOME CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a large assortment of handsome household furniture, including handsome suits parlor furniture covered with fine plush, terry, reps, and hair cloth; elegant walnut chamber suits, piano-fortes, French plate mirrors, sideboards, bookcases, china and glassware, mattresses, beds and bedding, cottage suits, sewing machines, guns; Brussels, ingrain, and other carpets, etc.
12 SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINES.
First-class Grover & Baker Sewing Machines in cabinet cases, with implements complete, cost $135; ten Grover & Baker and other sewing machines.
BRANDY, WINE, AND WHISKY.
Fourteen gallons Otard Dupuy Cognac Brandy; three gallons Port Wine; twenty-five demijohns assorted liquors; five gallons Rye Whisky.
FINE GUNS.
Very fine inlaid double guns, in case; fine breech-loader; youths' guns, rifles, etc.
INDIAN PONY.
Also, very superior Indian Pony, five years old, twelve hands high, warranted sound and kind. 1t

Peremptory Sale.
100 FINE OIL PAINTINGS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER ACCOUNTS.
On Thursday Morning,
December 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an excellent collection of fine modern oil paintings, by well-known artists.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE HOHENSTEIN ESTATE.
A number of very fine paintings, including some first-rate battle scenes. 12 17 4t
Full particulars in catalogues on Wednesday.

CLOSING SALE OF ESPECIALLY FINE ENGRAVINGS, BY ORDER OF MR. W. H. HAMILTON, IMPORTER.
On Thursday Afternoon,
December 22, at 3 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, 250 valuable proofs and choice line engravings, after Landseer, Correggio, Herring, Ansdell, Frith, Faed, Webster, Church, Taylor, Constable, Cheswick, and others.
On exhibition two days previous to sale. 12 17 5t

FINE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,
By prominent American and Foreign Artists.
AT AUCTION,
At the Salesrooms, No. 704 Chesnut street,
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF 150 FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
Embracing Landscapes, Marines, Cattle, Game, Groups, Figures, and Scriptural Pieces, by Artists of acknowledged ability.
The entire collection will be sold without reserve.
Will be on exhibition two days previous to the sale. 12 12

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24 6

GREAT SALE FOR THE HOLIDAYS, COMMENCING
Monday Morning,
December 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 140 N. Eighth street, and to be continued from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, on account of removal for alterations on 1st of January, 1871, comprising 1000 lots elegant Hudson Bay, Mink, Sable, Ermine, Astrachan, and Squirrel Sets; also, Robes of all descriptions, in lots to suit private buyers.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Also, 500 Broche, Paisley, and all-wool Blankets.
Long and Square Shawls. 1t

CLOSING SALE FOR THE YEAR 1870, OF 5000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., of city and Eastern make.
On Thursday Morning,
December 22, at 10 o'clock. 12 17 4t

FOURTEENTH TRADE SALE OF 1600 LOTS OF FURS AND ROBES,
On Friday Morning,
December 23, at 10 o'clock. 12 17 5t

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY will celebrate the centennial anniversary of the great composer by a grand concert at the Academy of Music this evening. The programme is an admirable series of selections from Beethoven's works, and the entertainment will undoubtedly be of a very superior character.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear this afternoon as "The Stranger," in Kotzebue's dismal play, and as "Petruchio," in *Katharine and Petruchio.*

This evening *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, with Mr. Booth as "Sir Giles Overreach," will be performed, to be followed by Boucicault's drama of *The Flying Scud.*

AT THE CHESNUT *As You Like It*, with Mrs. Scott-Siddons as "Rosalind," is announced for the matinee to-day.

As You Like It will also be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Across the Continent* will be represented this afternoon and evening.

AT MRS. CHARLES WARNER'S CIRCUS Tenth and Callowhill streets, performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, on Chesnut street, above Tenth, will open this evening for the regular season with a strong combination of musical, dramatic, and terpsichorean talent.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the curiosities will be on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Dramatic performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a programme consisting of a number of entertaining features will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit the double-headed "Sphynx," the "Grand Oracle of Memnon," and other wonders this afternoon and evening at the Assembly Buildings.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an amusing minstrel performance will be given this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon. The programme will consist of selections from Beethoven's works.

THE GRAND BAZAAR at Horticultural Hall, in aid of the Baptist Home, will close this evening.

THE FRENCH BAZAAR at Concert Hall, in aid of the sufferers by the war in France, is now in full operation, and is visited daily and nightly by crowds.

A GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR will commence at Horticultural Hall on Tuesday next.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

An Order from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company—The Complete Tonnage for the Week—Quotations, Etc.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company issued the following circular December 10, 1870:—

"Notice is hereby given that in consequence of a strike among the miners and other employes engaged at the collieries from which this Company obtain their coal, the Company do not expect to be able to deliver any more of the coal sold at their auction sale on the 30th day of November, 1870, and no further deliveries will be made on account of auction sales previously made.

"The fifty cents per ton deposited by parties not now indebted to the company will be refunded upon application to the treasurer at this office.

"Deposits paid by parties who are indebted for coal already shipped will be credited to them on their respective accounts."

The Scranton men still hold out, as there is every reason to suppose they will for some time to come. Their position is somewhat different from that of the Schuylkill men during the past summer. The latter were the strong upholders of the W. B. A., and in striking desired that all other men throughout all the coal regions should suspend also for the benefit of those in Schuylkill, whether it was to the advantage of the rest or not. Their demands in many particulars were manifestly unjust, and public sentiment was against them in the majority of cases.

The Scranton men take a different stand, and are consequently regarded in a different light. They did not belong to the organization whose unjust measures were the subject of general complaint. They struck because their wages were suddenly reduced to a very low figure, considering what they had been receiving. When they struck they were perfectly independent, and did not ask that the other regions should strike also in order to benefit them. Though the strike itself is not justifiable, when viewed in the light of the legitimate laws which should govern all departments of trade, yet it was not to be wondered at, when it is considered in what manner the trade is now managed. A simple strike in the Schuylkill regions would have been looked upon in the same manner. It was the unjust demands and the poor arrangements of the W. B. A. by its officers which provoked so much censure. And, besides, the difference in wages which provoked the Schuylkill strike was not near so great as that put upon the Scranton men. Though they may have been receiving more than a legitimate rate for their work, they were somewhat justified in resisting the decline because they had been receiving it for some time, and had regarded it as their legitimate income. When a person receives a certain higher salary for a certain length of time his expenses to some extent increase, and cannot be brought back to the former standard without some sacrifices. When the reduction is great the sacrifice is equal, and consequently there is more resistance.

When we take into account also the fact that the Scranton men were resisting what appeared to be the unfair proceedings of a great monopoly company, we have an additional reason why the Scranton strike is not regarded in the same light as that of Schuylkill.

But, no matter how it may be regarded, the method of striking as a remedy for all wrongs is greatly to be deprecated, and it is now pretty generally conceded by all that another arrangement would be for the better interest of everybody. Its advent will be gladly welcomed, and from present appearances it is not so very far from being brought into operation.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the past week, as reported for the Pottsville *Miner's Journal* of to-day:—

	1869. WEEK.	1869. TOTAL.	1870. WEEK.	1870. TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
Anthracite.					
P. & R. R....		2,688,905		3,023,650	d664,254
Sch. Canal..		694,859		514,457	d143,297
L. Val R.R.S.		2,015,297		2,810,021	791,724
L.V.R.R Nth				276,152	276,152
L. Canal....	96	694,349	6,848	788,349	184,091
L. Nav. R. R.	33,889	850,068	35,963	1,424,928	172,910
Ber'ton Sth.	30,593	1,067,918		1,673,601	603,683
do Nth	8,491	421,226		661,284	241,988
Pa. R. R...	14,320	905,459	4,095	1,068,185	161,726
Pa. Canal..		18,707		16,603	d 2,104
D.&H.Canal	7,668	1,187,695		1,322,675	105,149
D.&H.R.R.\		148,353		491,653	342,370
JeffersonR R					
Wyoming Sh.		289,402		328,645	10,521
WyomingNh.		76,346		12,241	
Shamokin....	8,441	450,529	8,058	464,933	13,874
	93,498	12,412,931	53,854	14,463,497	
	82,454			12,412,931	
	40,644			2,050,476	
Semi-Anthracite.					
Trevorton....	744	33,983		67,355	33,402
Short Mt....	2,478	122,496			d122,496
Lykens V.Co.	1,156	74,491	520	68,573	d 5,918
Williamston.	668	189,086	3,991	281,311	92,225
Big Lick Col.			915	88,583	88,583
	4,996	420,056	5,502	435,347	
Bituminous.					
Broad Top...	6,881	343,376	6,909	294,384	d 48,992
B. & O. R. R.	23,059	995,606	21,651	814,955	d180,651
Ches. & O.Ca.	236	573,244	10,259	518,120	d 55,124
	30,186	1,851,226	41,882	1,627,460	
Tot'l,all kind	128,880	14,692,213	101,168	16,626,354	
	100,168			14,592,213	
	28,512			1,837,041	

"We did not receive the report from the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in time for the above tables. The quantitity sent for the week was 8903 tons by rail.

"For the last month the shipments have been on the decline. The excess of Anthracit over last year is reduced to 2,050,476 tons, which may be increased a little when we receive the full returns for the year.

"The supply of all kinds moved towards the seaboard except the Gas coals of Western Pennsylvania, foot up as follows:—

In 1870	16,529,254 Tons
In 1869	14,694,213 "
Increase in 1870	1,837,041 Tons

"The supply of anthracite so far in 1870 is as follows:—

In 1870	14,463,497 tons.
In 1869	12,412,931 "
Increase in 1870	2,050,476 tons.

The trade at this port has been steady, with a fair demand, though without excitement.

Coastwise vessels have been in abundant supply, but eastern freights have been dull. Barges for New York have been eagerly sought after, rates being firm at $1 50.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond, for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry, and to points along the line of the Delaware and Raritan Canal:—

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4 10@4 30; do. do. Broken, $3 60@3 70; do. do. Egg, $3 80@4; do. do. Stove, $4 15@4 25; do. do. Chestnut, $3 80@3; Shenandoah Egg, $4; do. Stove, $4 25; do. Chesnut, $3.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending December 16:—

Boston, $2 50; Fall River, $2; Gloucester, $2 30; Lynn, $3; New Bedford, $2; Provincetown, $3 15; Salem, $2 60; Somerset, $2; Newport, $2 10; Providence, $2; Bridgeport, $1 75; New York, $1 35@1 50; Hoboken, $1 35@1 50; Jersey City, $1 35@1 50; Washington, $1 35; Alexanpria, $1 50; Norfolk, $1 20; Richmond, $1 35; Charleston, $2; Savannah, $2.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENTRANCE OF THE LATE BISHOP WHITE INTO THE MINISTRY.—On Friday next there will be an exceedingly interesting and solemn service at Old Christ Church, on Second street, above Market—that day being the 100th anniversary of the entrance of the late Bishop White into the ministry of the Episcopal Church, he having been ordained a deacon on December 23, 1770, in London, by the Bishop of Norwich, having gone from this his native city for the purpose of receiving holy orders. The services, which will begin at 11 o'clock, will be participated in by Right Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens and others. It is contemplated at the same time removing the remains of the late Bishop from the family vault and depositing them within the chancel of the church.

CHARGED WITH RIOTING.—Last night a dance took place at Eighteenth and Naudain streets. Some of the participants engaged in a row, and they were ejected from the room. In the street they resumed the fighting, when the police interfered. The unruly characters turned on the officers and hurled bricks at them. Shots were also fired. The police finally succeeded in arresting two of the participants named John McLaughlin and Dennis Hickey, who, after a hearing before Alderman Dallas, were committed to answer the charge of rioting.

PHILADELPHIANS IN LONDON.—The following named Philadelphians were registered in London for the week ending December 23:—John B. English, Miss Simpson, C. F. Palmer and family.

SUSPICION OF ROBBERY.—Two men, named Edward Cole and John Conway, were arrested last night on suspicion of committing a robbery in the neighborhood of Twenty-second and Market streets. They were locked up for a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

COAL OFFICE ENTERED.—At an early hour this morning the coal office of William J. Coxie, at Twenty-fourth and Green streets, was entered by thieves and robbed of a horse blanket, a looking-glass, and a monkey-wrench.

CITY ITEMS.

For additional City Items see Eighth Page.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
EMBROIDERED CUSHIONS,
EMBROIDERED CUSHIONS,
EMBROIDERED CUSHIONS,
EMBROIDERED CUSHIONS,
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY,
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY,
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY,
GRAND REDUCTIONS.
GRAND REDUCTIONS.
GRAND REDUCTIONS.
GRAND REDUCTIONS.

To increase his already large sales in Zephyr Goods, to clean out the balance of his holiday stock, and to make his store still more popular, Mr. Finn has determined on a grand reduction in his prices.

40 and 75 cents per pair for an odd lot of Slippers, costing three times the price.
80 cent Slippers, fine, new goods.
$1 Slippers, formerly sold for $1 50.
Tufted flowers and animal Slippers.
Cushions, one lot half original cost.
$1 20, $1 30, $1 50 Embroidered Cushions, fine, bright designs, are selling very rapidly.
$1 Ladies' Merino Vests, superior quality.
85 cents, fine woven Whalebone Corsets.
50 cents, one lot hand made Corsets.
50 cents per dozen, Children's Printed Handkerchiefs.
25 cents, superior full Regular Stockings.
12 cents and up, Linen Hemstitched Hdkfs.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

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BRIGHTEST COLORS.
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The wonderful popularity the ten cent Zephyr has attained is surprising. Mr. Finn is taxed to keep his supply equal to the demand.

Ladies are using it
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For every Knitting purpose,
For every Knitting purpose,
For every Knitting purpose,
For every Knitting purpose,
Such as
Afghans,
Shawls,
Caps,
etc.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

YOU SHOULD not fail to call at the China and Glassware establishment of William Akers & Co., No. 823 Market street, when about to lay in a fresh supply for the table or bed-room. They have the prettiest assortment of china, glass and queensware in the city, and everybody should go there, as it is guaranteed to be a bazaar where the purchaser can save money.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN SQUARE.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK will preach to-morrow, 18th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. §

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race. Rev. H. A. CLEVELAND will preach to-morrow morning at 10½; evening at 7½. *

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. *

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, S. E. CORNER ARCH and BROAD Streets.—Preaching Sunday at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JAMES NEILL, and 7½ P. M. by Rev. CHARLES H. PAYNE, D. D. Strangers invited. *

☞ DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) will be held in the hall of the COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30. *

☞ FAIR OF CHRISTMAS GOODS IN AID OF P. E. CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, December 20, 21, and 22, afternoon and evening, at northeast corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets. 12 17 5t*

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, Pastor, at 10½ o'clock Sunday morning, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Sermon to Young Men's Christian Association. Strangers invited to be present. *

☞ SERMON BY DR. MAGOON.—FIFTH Annual Series of Monthly Sermons, under the auspices of the YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION, TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Second sermon, Sunday Evening, December 18, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., Pastor of Broad Street Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Subject—"Manhood." Young people especially invited. *

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue, Rev. M. NEWKIRK, Pastor.—Preaching and Communion at 10½ A. M. Children's Church at 3½. No evening service. *

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH.—MORNING service to-morrow at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MARCH'S third sermon, illustrated from his recent travel and personal observation, in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"A Sunday Upon Mount Sinai." All cordially invited. *

☞ FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD AND ARCH Streets.—The Rev. Dr. WESTON, President of the Crozer Theological Seminary, will occupy the pulpit of this church to-morrow morning and evening, and until further notice, during the absence of the Pastor. §

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL PREACH in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening sermon—the ninth of a series on interesting incidents in the ministry of Christ—"Christ Restoring Sight to Bartimeus." *

☞ FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and FILBERT Streets. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, by Pastor, Rev. Dr. STEELE. On Tuesday Evening next, Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., will lecture on "The Model Wife," for the benefit of the Sabbath-school. Tickets, 25 cents. *

☞ THE DECEMBER MEETING OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS OF PHILADELPHIA OF ALL DENOMINATIONS will be held, under direction of the PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, on Monday Evening, December 19, 1870, at 7:45 o'clock at the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN SQUARE. Address by Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON, D. D., editor of the "Chicago Sunday-school Teacher." Subject—"Some Steps Forward." Short addresses will be delivered by other prominent Sunday-school men. 12 17 2t*

☞ SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, UNDER THE auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., will preach a sermon especially to young men to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at the BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of BROAD and SPRUCE Streets, at 7½ o'clock.

Medical students and strangers in the city are cordially invited to attend. §

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. ALBERT BARNES will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and Rev. BERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Guests at the hotels specially invited, and all strangers welcome. The Pastor will commence to-morrow evening a series of sermons on the following important topics:—

1. Is Christianity worth a thoughtful consideration?
2. What is Christianity?
3. What are the evidences of Christianity?
4. Is Christianity a failure?
5. Is Christianity opposed to pleasure?
6. Christianity and the young.
7. Christianity and business.
8. Christianity and woman.
9. Christianity and science.
10. Christianity and the penalties it reveals.
11. Christianity and the rewards it promises.
12. The *Now* of Christianity.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVER-SEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Office No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 22d, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d day of January, 1871.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 28th day of December next to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 22d of December, payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. W. B. MENDENHALL,
12 14 13t Treasurer.

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE hereby notified that the grading of Haverford avenue, from Somerset street to Sixty-eighth street, in the Twenty-fourth ward, has been commenced by the contractors and are hereby cautioned that the said Haverford avenue is not in condition for travelling, and will not be until the work of grading and paving, as directed by act of Assembly, is completed. Due notice of which will be given.

M. H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.
Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1870. 12 17 2t

☞ OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share from the earnings of the road for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 27th day of December, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 1011 South BROAD Street.

Transfer Books will close on the 20th instant, and be opened on the 28th. D. BOYER BROWN,
12 17 stuth6t* Treasurer.

☞ FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on the 15th instant, at No. 307 WALNUT Street. The Society numbers 249 members. Its charities during the year amounted to $1527·51, and its receipts to $1534·70. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:—

M. BOUVIER, President.
H. A. PINTARD, Vice-President.
M. V. OBRY, Treasurer.
N. PETRY, Secretary. 1t

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1870. 12 17 1m*

☞ OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Company, and the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
12 17 J9 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ THE PURCHASE OF SCHOOL BOOKS.—Letter-press copies can be taken by the new process of PRINTING at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing house. 1t

FINE DRESS GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
Preparatory to making alterations,
WILL CLOSE OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Velvets, Plushes,
VELVETEENS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS,
AND KID GLOVES, FOR CASH,
Without Regard to Cost.
Our stock is new and choice, all purchased this season.
VERY GREAT BARGAINS
Will be offered, as our entire stock
MUST BE SOLD.
BEST FRENCH CHINTZES, 31 and 37c.
Open in the evening until 9 o'clock. 1t

CHRISTMAS.
Seasonable Luxuries
FOR THE TABLE
FOR DECEMBER 25, 1870.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE
At the Old Stand,
BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
Offers a very large and attractive stock of the Finest Fancy and Staple Good Things for the table that can be found in the city.
Competition is Defied.
WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, in the finest order, 35c. per pound, or 3 pounds for $1.
FINEST DOUBLE CROWN RAISINS, in quarter boxes, at $2·25.
FINEST SINGLE CROWN RAISINS, in quarter boxes, at $2.
P. S.—They Cannot be Purchased at any other Store for these Prices.
NEW GRENOBLE WALNUTS, FILBERTS.
PRINCESS PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS.
PECAN NUTS AND SHELLBARKS.
Citron, Currants, and Cooking Raisins
Of the finest quality, Very Low.
Canned Fruits and Preserves.
ALSO,
CANNED VEGETABLES OF THE BEST KNOWN BRANDS.
FIGS, VERY LARGE AND PERFECT.
ALSO,
DELICIOUS PRUNES, IN SMALL PACKAGES.
Large Fine Queen Olives.
By the Gallon or Quart.
Jellies and Jams in variety.
The largest and finest quality of
FLORIDA AND HAVANA ORANGES.
LADY APPLES.
To beautify the Christmas Tree and Dinner Table.
DUCHESS AND BARTLETT PEARS
Cans. The Original Flavor perfectly Preserved.
Preserved Meats and Potted Game.
CHEESE.
ENGLISH STILTON, FRENCH ROQUEFORT and NEUFCHATEL, EDAM, CHEDDAR, SWISS, GRUYERE, OCTAGONS, PINE APPLE, IMITATION ENGLISH, PARMESAN, and CREAM.
STAPLE GROCERIES
Of the best the markets of the world can produce.
CORDIALS.
GENUINE IMPORTED CORDIALS,
CHARTREUSE, LIQUEUR DE BENEDICTINE,
CURACAO MARASCHINO,
CACAO DE LA VANILLE, ABSINTHE.
All the Popular Brands of Champagnes,
AT AGENTS' PRICES.
L. Roederer, Clicquot, Moet & Chandon, Ernest Irroy, G. H. Mumms, Piper Heidsieck, Heidsieck & Co., and others.
English and Scotch Ales and Dublin Stout,
At $2·25 per dozen.
Our specialty is TABLE SHERRY in cases of 20 gallons at $2 50 per gallon by the cask and $2·75 by the five-gallon demijohn.
OLD MADEIRA,
ALL GRADES OF SHERRY.
PORT WINES,
which we defy you to purchase elsewhere in this country, of the vintages of 1830, 1847, and 1865, because we imported for our own special sales, and the trade do not pay the price for such Wines, and importers do not import them.
30 VARIETIES OF THE FINEST CIGARS.
BRANDY
Of the best that can be imported, for family use.
In fact, there is nothing wanted for the table that is within our reach that we have not in store, ready for each and all tastes, and
At the Lowest Prices
For which they can be produced.
We strive to meet every one with prompt and courteous attention, and to wait upon them as becomes a first-class establishment.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. CORNER BROAD and WALNUT STREETS.

W. G. PERRY,
No. 728 ARCH STREET,
HAS ON HAND HIS USUAL FINE COLLECTION OF
HOLIDAY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Writing Desks, Boxes of Stationery, Fine Ink Stands, Dressing Cases, Juvenile Books, Albums, Fine Pocket Books, Chromos,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

GRAND SALE
OF
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
MEAD & ROBBINS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1840,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hard Metal Silver-Plated Ware,
Will Commence To-Day,
And continue until after the Holidays, the sale of their Elegant Goods at such prices as to guarantee
Immense Sales,
In order to supply the public with useful and ornamental
Holiday Presents
IN
Silver-Plated Ware,
And also to reduce their stock, which is at present the Largest, Most Elegant and Varied offer offered in this country. The experience of thirty years of JOHN O. MEAD, and the use of new and improved machinery, enable us to produce wares
PLATED WITH PURE SILVER,
IN
Original and Elegant Designs.
Those looking for Holiday presents are invited to examine our goods, which embrace every article in this line of business.
MEAD & ROBBINS,
NORTHEAST CORNER
NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
12 17 smw3trp PHILADELPHIA.

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 318 MARKET STREET.
REGULAR SALE
OF
Imported and American Furs
ON
MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 19,
By catalogue, consisting of 325 lots of very desirable manufactured FURS, in
LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S ASTRACHAN, RUSSIAN, HUDSON BAY, AND FRENCH SABLE,
ERMINE, ALASKA SABLE, AND NATURAL MINK MUFFS, CAPES, COLLARS,
BOAS, Etc.
Also,
250 LINED AND UNLINED BUFFALO, ROCKY MOUNTAIN, PRAIRIE, AND HUDSON BAY WOLF, BEAR, WILD CAT, AND ANGORA ROBES,
IN LOTS TO SUIT THE TRADE. 1t

"BRENNAN'S CASKET OF JEWELS."
The Largest, Finest, and Cheapest
STOCK OF JEWELRY IN THE CITY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
12 17 13trp No. 13 S. EIGHTH Street.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1870.

To F. Ratchford Starr, Esq., General Agent Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York:—

Dear Sir:—I have great pleasure in acknowledging receipt of check, in payment of the Endowment Policy of your Company on my life, taken out by me twelve years ago, and which fell due yesterday. I regret that I did not make the amount larger, as I find that I have not only been insured for the full amount of my policy during the past twelve years, but have received back all the premiums I paid, with a little over six per cent. compound interest thereon.

I cannot conceive of any safer or more desirable investment that I could have made. Even though it were possible to obtain the same amount of interest from any Banking or Savings Institution, there would have been no insurance on my life, and only the amount deposited therein, with interest, would have been received by my estate in event of my death.

You are at liberty to give any publicity to this letter you desire, as I feel I will have conferred a benefit upon all whom it may induce to insure in the Company you represent.

I am, very truly, yours,
(Signed) ROBERT R. CORSON,
No. 711 Sansom street.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
CASH ASSETS—OVER FORTY-TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
F. S. WINSTON, President.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

This is the largest and most successful Life Insurance Company in the world.
As shown by the last Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioner of the State of New York:—
It issued 2234 more Policies in 1869 than any other Company.
It has 11,070 more Policies in force than any other Company.
Premium income $5,775,720 LARGER than any other Company.
Interest Income $739,670 LARGER than any other Company.
Total Income $6,515,390 LARGER than any other Company.
Cash Dividends $2,465,826 LARGER than any other Company.
Gross assets are $10,012,689 LARGER than any other Company.
Amount insured is $59,587,808 LARGER than any other Company.
The amount of Expenses and Death Losses, as compared with income, is SMALLER, and the cost of Insurance is LESS than in any other Company.
All persons who contemplate insuring their lives are respectfully invited to call at this office.
F. W VANNEMAN, Agent,
NO. 400 WALNUT STREET. 1trp

GIFT BOOKS AT LOW PRICES!
Books at 50! 40! and 30 Off!
Closing Out Sale of all Miscellaneous Books,
AT THE PUBLISHING HOUSE OF
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Having concluded to close out all the Miscellaneous Books in our Retail and Wholesale Department, and in future confine ourselves solely to the MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS, we now offer our immense stock of well-selected Gift Books, of Christmas Books, of Children's Books, and Popular and Standard Miscellaneous Books, at prices below cost, most of them at 50! 40! and 30! per cent. off of retail price.
Among the above are included thousands of Fine Illustrated Books for the Holidays.
Books in sets, by all the Standard Authors.
Books of all kinds and sizes for Children.
Bibles, Prayer Books, Poets, etc. etc.
"ALL IN WANT OF GIFT BOOKS! OF ALL KINDS OF CHRISTMAS BOOKS! OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS OF ALL OR ANY KIND, are requested to call and examine the stock on our Counters and Shelves, and be convinced that the cheapest and best place to buy Books of all kinds for Christmas and New Year's Presents for your Children and Friends, or Books for your Libraries, or for General Reading, is at THE CLOSING OUT SALE OF ALL THE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, now going on from day to day, at the Publishing House of
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Call and examine the Stock on our counters and shelves, if you want to get bargains, as we are determined to close out all of our miscellaneous stock at once, as we require the room now occupied by this miscellaneous stock for the increasing Wholesale and Retail trade of our own Publications exclusively.
STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING. 1t

H. DIXON, NO. 21 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, Philadelphia.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
RICH FANCY AND TOILET GOODS.
A magnificent assortment, unsurpassed for variety, elegance of style, or moderation in price.
Fine French Flowers for Jardinieres, rich, Bohemian and China Toilet Sets and Vases, Parian Busts and Statuettes, gilt mounted Card Receivers and Flower-Holders, Bohemian Glass, China, Lava, Parian Marble, Bronze, and Gilt Ornaments, Rich Paris and Vienna Fans, Real Whitby Jet, Vulcanite and French Jewelry, Cigar and Tobacco Boxes and Holders, Writing Desks; Glove, Handkerchief, and Work-Boxes; Dressing Cases, Tablets, Paper Cutters.
SILK, GINGHAM, AND ALPACA UMBRELLAS, CANES, ETC.,
with a thousand other articles, embracing all that is new or desirable for bridal, birthday or holiday presents, superior in quality and moderate in price.
H. DIXON, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street, between Market and Chesnut, east side. 12 17smtuth4t

THE COMING ECLIPSE.

How it is being Observed in Europe—The American Observers at Work—Predictions of the Effect of the Eclipse and Accompanying Phenomena upon the World.

At the last session of Congress, at the suggestion of Hon. J. A. Bingham, of Ohio, an appropriation of $25,000 was made for the observation, in the interest of science, of the total eclipse of the sun which takes place December 22, and which is visible only in the southern part of Europe. The observations were directed to be made under the charge of Prof. Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey.

Immediately upon the appropriation being made an officer was sent to examine the various places, and obtain all the local information which might be required to select the most favorable positions for observation. The expedition has been divided into two parties, each of which consists of about twelve persons. One party is under the immediate direction of Professor Peirce, and will observe in Sicily; and the other is under the direction of Professor Winlock, the director of the Observatory of Harvard University, and will observe in Spain. Almost all the astronomers of the expedition were upon the central path of the great eclipse which occurred in this country in August, 1869, so that they are experienced and well prepared for the work before them. These two main bodies will in turn be divided into several small bodies, each of which will be stationed at some separate point near the main observatory. The observations for precision have been entrusted in each party to an experienced officer of the survey, who will be upon the exact ground of observation at least a fortnight before the eclipse. He will have the instruments all properly mounted and protected, the time well observed, and the arrangements made so that the principal observers of the physical phenomena may find everything in readiness. The officers upon whom this duty has devolved are Mr. Schott and Mr. Dean, assistants of the Coast Survey.

The party for Spain sailed on the 3d of November, and the party for Sicily on the 13th of the previous month. A portion of the latter have since been staying in England co-operating with the English observers.

It was at first intended to use a Government vessel to convey the party to the countries named, but the war in Europe, which required the presence of our fleet there, prevented that arrangement. An English party of sixty-eight volunteers from the best scientific men of the country had been formed, with the expectation of getting a Government grant and vessel for their use; but in this they were disappointed. The Admiralty discovered that the nation would assuredly disapprove if room were found for mere men of science and their trumpery in any of her Majesty's ships, and, accordingly, just when the extensive preparations requisite for the expeditions were in full progress, news came that the means of transport must be found by the observers themselves.

Professor Peirce on his arrival in England immediately extended an invitation from the United States, through the Royal Society, to the English party of observers, asking them to join with the American party. This invitation has in part been accepted, though other independent parties will go out. As at present arranged there will be four English parties. Beginning with Spain, there will be one to Cadiz, in charge of the Rev. S. J. Perry; and one to Gibraltar, under Captain Noble. The English branch of the Anglo-American expedition will be under the charge of Mr. Lockyer; while there will be a fourth small expedition, under the charge of Mr. Huggins, to Oran. The English delegation co-operating with the American Sicilian party is composed not so much of professional astronomers, though there is no lack of experience, skill, and knowledge among them.

As Gibraltar is English ground, the larger English party will be stationed there. For all observing points within Spanish jurisdiction the best of arrangements have been made by the representatives of the Spanish, British, and American Governments for the convenience of the observers. The Spanish Government has agreed that at the Spanish custom houses no duty or deposit shall be demanded on the astronomical or physical instruments that foreign astronomers bring into Spain for the observation and study of the eclipse. In return the astronomers have agreed to make known all particulars respecting their visits and their instruments to the Madrid Observatory.

The American party on Spanish soil is now stationed at Malaga, where the minor parties report. Two Philadelphia photographers are with the party, in charge of the photographic department. In addition to Professor Winlock, who is in charge, Professor Young, of Dartmouth, in care of the spectroscopic observations, Professor Pickering, of Boston, and Professor Peters, of Hamilton College, also accompany the Spanish observers. Professors Hall, Harkness, and Eastmann, of the Washington Naval Observatory, are with the Sicily party. All the delegations have the finest instruments—telescopes, cameras, lenses, and apparatus generally—made especially for the occasion.

The lenses of both cameras and telescopes have been ground by the best makers in an especial manner for the work for which they were designed. An apparatus has been made for each camera and photographing telescope, by means of which a series of photographic plates are so arranged and worked as to obtain a series of instantaneous views, about one for every second of the totality. Two very large equatorial telescopes, arranged with the finest adjustments and clock adjustments, and with a perfect coincidence of visual and actinic focus, have also been expressly manufactured by Alvin Clark & Sons, of Cambridgeport, Mass., the younger partner of which firm accompanies the expedition.

Professor Winloch has made arrangements for the use of special methods by means of which the spectral lines of the corona may be preserved for subsequent measurement and discussion. The polariscopic observations are under the charge of Professor Pickering. General observations of the corona will be made by as many of the party as possible, and what are known as Steinheil's hand comet-seekers will be especially available for this class of observation. Hand spectroscopes will also be used by several of the party.

It is said that this is one of the greatest of modern total eclipses for various reasons, among which may be mentioned the fact that it occurs when the moon is particularly near the earth, and also at the time of the winter solstice. It is stated also that the position of the planets is such that the sun, moon, Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Uranus, and the earth all exert their attractive influence in the same straight line. As a result of this there have been various predictions of the effects upon the earth, such as earthquakes, great tidal waves and storms, hurricanes, and cyclones. It is said that there was a similar position of the heavenly bodies at the time of a total eclipse when Callao and Quito were destroyed by earthquake and tidal waves. Whether any of these startling predictions are of a truthful character remains to be seen. No great danger is apprehended by those best versed in such matters.

The line of obscuration is as follows: The eclipse will begin in the North Atlantic Ocean, the central line moving in a southeasterly direction. Crossing one part of Spain and the Mediterranean Sea, it enters Africa near Oran, and afterwards attains its southern limits. The shadow of the moon moves in a northeasterly direction, and leaves Africa, and crossing the Island of Sicily, the south of Turkey, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof, disappears.

The penumbra of the moon decreasing rapidly, leaves the earth with the setting sun in Arabia. The sun will be centrally and totally eclipsed at noon in latitude 36 degrees and 38 minutes north, longitude 5 degrees 1 minute west, a little to the northeast of Gibraltar, and near the Lisbon coast.

The greatest credit is due to our Congress in that they took sufficient interest in science to forward its interests in this particular. Our scientific men have made the best use of the funds thus put into their hands.

THE NEW MORALITY OF NATIONS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It would be wasting words to show at length that the criminality of Russia consists not so much in her breaking the international engagements of 1856 as the reasons she gives for breaking them. Nations occasionally break treaties, just as men commit breaches of morality, upon sudden impulse, or what they wish to be considered as sudden impulse; but the man who sins past pardon, and who inflicts a deep injury on society, is he who in cold blood declares that there is no such thing as morality, or that if there is, he does not intend to be bound by it. If Russia has found a pretext, however trivial, for declaring war against Turkey, and proclaiming herself free from her engagements as the consequence of war, she would have injured the permanent interests of mankind far less than she has done by the astounding doctrine that so much of international law as is founded on treaties no longer involves the moral obligations attached to it in former times. If such a principle is to obtain, the prospects of Europe are gloomy indeed. The sky was already black with the pent-up passions of nations or lurid with their furious explosion; and now the very earth opens under our feet through the perfidy of Russia.

Next to the action of the British Government the policy of the Prussian Government is the most interesting subject of speculation. It is too busy for material but not for moral influence. We have stated in detail what are the indications of complicity with Russia on the part of the Prussian Court and Foreign Office; and even if these indications are deceptive, there are plenty of reasons for suspecting that there will be at least German toleration of the Russian breach of treaty. The Germans have made many pretensions since they put forth the military strength which had been so carefully husbanded, but there is nothing to show that they have ceased to be absolutely in the hands of the Prussian reigning house, which has lately shown a singular avidity for the honors and decorations showered upon it by its Russian kinsmen. The class which supplies the officers who have done such good service in the war with France professes an hereditary devotion to the Government of the Czar; and both among the people and the public men of Germany there is plenty of dislike to Austria, the power materially injured, and of spitefulness to England, the power morally outraged, by this great act of bad faith. Yet, on the other hand, if Germany can replace petty motives by large ones, and rise to the level of the elevation to which her successes have raised her, there are many reasons why she should regard the blow as aimed more directly at herself than at any other power. The great bribe offered to Germany is probably preponderance, and specially maritime preponderance, in the West, for which the return is to be the concession of unlimited opportunities to Russia in the East. But the opportunities for an aggressive power in Eastern Europe are infinitely greater than for a power whose sphere is the West. If the nations of Western Europe arm themselves after the German fashion, as it seems certain that they will, the effort demanded by warfare will be too great for anything but the greatest exigencies. Russia will be the only power adapted for the sort of war which will lead to the gradual dismemberment of the Turkish empire; and this process she proposes to put in operation unfettered by the disapprobation of Western countries, and even unshackled by her own express promises to take, or not to take, a particular course. The great power thus coiled round Europe will have room for movement and expansion altogether denied to the most eminent and active of Western nations. For Russia, it must be remembered, will advance, if not now checked, with a new resource which may help her more effectually even than her own armies, than the weakness of Turkey, or than the sympathies of the Christian populations of the East. She has called to her aid an Oriental morality. The varnish placed over her doctrines through the French in which they are conveyed cannot conceal the fact that they belong essentially to the same moral code which was followed by the Mahratta Sivagee when he drove his iron tiger-claw into the vitals of the enemy whom he had lured into friendly conference. No power whose civilization is of the really Western type could compete with a rival provided with such an advantage. Count Bismarck went pretty far in 1866, but he had at least an historical or ethnical theory to help him to the persuasion that he was obeying a higher morality than that of more scrupulous politicians. He owes the world a reparation for having contributed to produce the doctrine, different from his own, and yet directly descended from it, that the obligation of promises between nations is a fiction and a chimera.

Professor von Sybel, who was lecturing the British public the other day on its failure to apprehend the German feeling about Alsace and Lorraine, has made it the labor of his life to show that it is an error to suppose France exclusively the evil genius of Germany. Germany, we are told by him, has had two permanent enemies since their respective appearance on the international stage—France and Russia. It was Russia which by her intrigues in Eastern Europe paralyzed the efforts made by Prussia to stem the fiery flood of revolutionary passion which France in the throes of the First Revolution was pouring over the world. It was uneasiness respecting Russia which led the Prussian Government into that alliance with revolutionary France which first disgraced and ultimately ruined it. And it was the desertion of the European cause by the uncle of the present Czar which made it impossible for Prussia to escape earlier than she did from the depths of humiliation into which she had been thrust by the First Napoleon. French force and Russian fraud are thus declared to be the twin sources of German calamity, and the twin obstacles to German unity. And it is certainly curious that the evil influence possessed by Russia over Germany has always been exercised, not through direct aggression on her interests, but by distracting her attention to intrigues at once dangerous and obscure, or by tempting her to share in ignoble advantages foreign to her true sphere of ambition. If Prussia was not sooner the great Teutonic power, it was because Russia seduced her into making herself a Slavonic power; nor is it possible to doubt that she will long bear the burden of her Polish acquisitions. It is all very well for Count Bismarck to say that Poland is dead and buried. While respecting the maxim of the great moralist, "Never prophesy, unless you know," we may admit this to be probably true so far as armed revolt is concerned. But Posen is not the less the weak spot in the German armor. The next age will be one of international theories, and men will grow more and more sensitive to their accurate application. Just as the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine will assuredly compromise political liberty in Germany by forcing it to contend against the innumerable difficulties springing from the discontents of a subject population, so the possession of a part of Poland will always disfigure that national unity and compactness with which the privileged classes in Germany hope that their countrymen will be satisfied in lieu of political freedom.

Another gross temptation is now held out by Russia to Germany. In return for it, she is asked to connive at the abrogation of the international code, and to renounce all influence over the destinies of Eastern Europe. Perhaps the most insulting part of the relations of Russia with Germany consists in the caricature of the German pretensions which she offers to the world. Panslavism is a travesty of German unity. The protectorate claimed over all Christians of the Greek faith is a ludicrous distortion of the interest felt by Germans in all the outlying fragments of the Teutonic family. But the most galling caricature of all is the exaggeration of the Prussian morality of 1866 in Prince Gortschakoff's circular. From a moral law which permitted the most trivial pretexts to be seized for making the express engagements of treaties bend to the great object of consolidating German power, we descend to an actual disclaimer of moral law, and the announcement that promises no longer bind nations, unless it is convenient to keep them. The inertness of Prussia under Russian influence gave Europe the great war at the beginning of the century; we have now to see whether she can be bribed or coaxed into helping to obtain for Europe a perpetuity of truceless wars.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES YOUNG, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELIZABETH YOUNG, administratrix of the estate of JAMES YOUNG, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, December 21, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 50, RACE Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the following new publications:—

"The Destroyer of the Second Republic, being Napoleon the Little," is the title under which Sheldon & Co. have issued a translation of Victor Hugo's famous tirade against the "nephew of his uncle." This book is in Victor Hugo's best and worst style, and it has a particular interest now in view of the astounding events of the past six months. "Napoleon the Little" is not merely an indignant protest against a great crime, but it is a scathing satire on the criminal, and its author exhausts his vocabulary of invectives in endeavoring to express his contempt and hatred for the individual who ended his career by the humiliating surrender of Sedan. The work was first published in 1852, and for eighteen years it has been a standing protest against the "crime of December 2d;" and read to-day, in the light of events that have occurred subsequent to that date, its bitterness has increased in intensity by age rather than diminished. "Napoleon the Little" is one of the notable books of the age, and it is one of the most important contributions that has yet been made to the literature of the second empire.

"The Shadow of Moloch Mountain" is the taking title of a new novel from the pen of Mrs. Jane G. Austin, published by Sheldon & Co. It is a powerfully written story, strongly marked by the defects no less than the merits of Mrs. Austin's style. The interest is admirably maintained, and the book is one that few readers will be willing to lay down before finishing it.

"Nature's Aristocracy," by Miss Jennie Collins, published by Lee & Shepard, is an eloquent plea for not exactly "woman's rights" in the usual acceptation of the term, but for the removal of some of the disabilities under which women labor, and for better opportunities for them to work at remunerative wages. Miss Collins writes earnestly, and the book is one that those who are interested in the woman question will find it profitable to read with attention.

"Every Day," by the author of "Katharine Morris," published by Noyes, Holmes & Co., is an unpretentious but interesting story that will find many appreciative readers.

Of their own publications J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us the following:—

"In the Rapids," by Gerald Hart, is a novel of much merit, but surely the author must be sadly deficient in invention, when he is obliged to fall back upon such a stale and clumsy device as the representation that he obtained it from a manuscript found in a vault at the foot of a secret stairway in the demolition of an old family mansion. So far as the story itself is concerned it is tolerably well told, and some of the incidents are described with much power.

"Cross Purposes," by T. C. De Leru, with illustrations by W. B. Myers, is a lively and attractive little Christmas story that will well repay a perusal.

"The Merman and the Figure-head," by Clara F. Guernsey, is a Christmas story that is distinguished by much fine humor and quaint fancy. It is illustrated by a number of clever designs of the Messrs. Bensell.

—From Porter & Coates we have received the following new publications:—

"Mother Goose for Grown Folks," by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, published by Loring, is a new and enlarged edition of a book that was deservedly popular last season. Mrs. Whitney draws a number of morals from "Mother Goose," and her verses will be enjoyed by grown folks as much as the nursery rhymes are by the youngsters.

One of the most successful holiday books of last season was "Midsummer Night's Dream," with illustrations in silhouette by Paul Konewka, and Roberts Brothers have accordingly issued for the present holiday season a very beautiful volume containing a series of subjects from Goethe's "Faust" by the same artist. Some of these are admirable, but they do not equal the "Midsummer Night's Dream" designs, for the very sufficient reason that "Faust" does not furnish the same opportunities for the quaint, humorous, and graceful display of the artist's fancy that Shakespeare's fairy comedy does. The designs are accompanied by extracts from Mr. Bayard Taylor's new translation of "Faust," which will shortly be issued by Fields, Osgood & Co.

"Sink or Swim; or, Harry Raymond's Resolve," by Horatio Alger, Jr., published by Loring, is the second volume of the "Luck and Pluck" series, and like its predecessor is designed to illustrate the truth that a manly spirit is better than the gifts of fortune.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Garstang Grange," a novel of English society, by T. Adolphus Trollope, in which he abandons Italy and commences to encroach upon the preserves of his brother; and "Comstock's Elocution," a new edition of a standard work that has for many years enjoyed a high reputation both with teachers and scholars.

—The fiftieth number of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia" brings us down to the title "Sanguinaria." This number, according to the original announcement, would complete the "Encyclopedia," but the improvements introduced since its commencement necessitate several additional numbers, which will be furnished to subscribers free of expense. "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia" is remarkably complete, and considering the extent and value of its contents, it is one of the cheapest books ever published. A more appropriate gift for the holidays could scarcely be suggested, as it will be a valuable addition to any library and will be appreciated by both old and young.

—From Turner & Co. we have received *Every Saturday*, *Appleton's Journal*, and *Our Boys and Girls*.

—From the Central News Company we have received the latest numbers of *All the Year Round*, *Punch*, and *Fun*.

THE MAGAZINES.

"SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY."

The contents of the January number of *Scribner's Monthly* are as follows:—

"Fairmount Park," illustrated, by Newton Crane; "Kings of the Air," illustrated, by Burt G. Wilder; "The Goblin of the Ice," illustrated, by Dr. I. I. Hayes; "Tartini's Dream Music," by K. C. B.; "The Christmas Door," illustrated, by Lois Brooke; "Lucky Peer," illustrated, by Hans Christian Andersen; "Mirabel's Christmas," by Miss Trafton; "Natasqua," concluded, by Rebecca Harding Davis; "Terms of Peace Proposed by the Great Powers," by John Bigelow; "How We Escaped War with Spain," a chapter of Secret History, by L. L. Crounse; "Ships," illustrated, by J. T. Headley; "The Flight of the Birds," by Harriet McEwen Kimball; "The Northern Lights," illustrated, by W. C. Wilkinson; "Strasburg after the Surrender," illustrated, by M. B. Riddle; "Wilfred Cumbermede," illustrated, by George McDonald; "A Christmas-Eve in Germany," by Helen Berg; "To My Wild Sis," by N. P. Willis; "Topics of the Time.—Christmas, the European Outlook, Women and Wine, Social Taxes;" "The Old Cabinet.—The Bonapartes and Murats in Bordentown; Our Friend the Present Incumbent;" "Home and Society;" "Books and Authors at Home;" "Etchings," illustrated, Miss Malony on the Chinese Question; "A Christmas Carol," wordes by J. G. Holland, music by George J. Huss.

The leading paper, on "Fairmount Park," by Newton Crane, will especially interest Philadelphia readers. It is a very satisfactory and accurate account of the Park and its history, and it is made additionally attractive by the numerous illustrations by one of our best Philadelphia landscape artists, Mr. Thomas Moran. The demands of the holiday season have been especially kept in mind in the preparation of this number of *Scribner's*, and its Christmas stories, poems, and illustrations will appeal very forcibly to the popular taste in such matters. The promises held out in the first number of this magazine have been fully kept, and the issue for January presents a sufficient variety to suit all classes of readers, and it combines in an eminent degree good entertainment with useful information. *Scribner's* scarcely comes into competition with the other magazines of the day, but fills a place of its own, and the success that it has already achieved is a proof that its publishers and editors are upon the right path.

"THE GALAXY."

The contents of the January number of *The Galaxy* are as follows:—

"Lady Judith, a Tale of Two Continents," by Justin McCarthy, chapters xi and xii; "What May Be," by Nora Perry; "David, King of Israel," part ii, by A. H. Guernsey; "Some Recollections of an Old Woman," by E. De M.; "Love-Song," by M. F. G.; "Overland," chapters xxii, xxiii, and xxiv, by J. W. De Forest; "Louis Adolphe Thiers," by Justin McCarthy; "The Man Who Didn't," by Edgar Fawcett; "Fort Pickens: Facts in Relation to the Reinforcement of Fort Pickens in the Spring of 1861," by Gideon Welles; "Types of American Beauty," by Junius Henri Browne; "Ought We to Visit Her?" a Novel, by Mrs. Edwards; "Drift-Wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Scientific Miscellany;" "Current Literature;" "Memoranda," by Mark Twain; "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

The article in this number of *The Galaxy* that will probably attract most attention is Mr. Gideon Welles' narrative of "Facts in Relation to the Reinforcement of Fort Pickens in the spring of 1861." This paper is a continuation of the one by Mr. Welles that excited so much comment a month or two ago, and it is at the same time a reply to some of the criticisms and explanations called forth by the first article. Mr. Welles in these articles proves that he is now, and that he has been, wider awake than some persons imagined, and whatever opinions may exist as to the justice or injustice of his inferences, he has undoubtedly made a valuable contribution to the inside history of the early days of Mr. Lincoln's administration. The other articles present sufficient variety in style and subject, and *The Galaxy* commences a new volume and a new year with brilliant prospects of being even more attractive in the future than it has been in the past.

—The January number of *Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine* presents a variety of valuable articles culled from the best foreign engineering publications.

—*The Nursery* for January is nicely illustrated, and is filled with pleasant stories and verses adapted to the tastes of the youngest readers.

—*The Gardener's Monthly* for December contains a variety of valuable horticultural information.

—The December number of *The Manufacturer and Builder* presents a variety of practical, scientific, and artistic articles that will interest architects, builders, and manufacturers.

—*The American Architect and Builder* for November is finely illustrated, and contains a number of well-written papers on architectural and artistic subjects.

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BOXES OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
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We have opened this day the finest stock we have ever offered of

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We have endeavored in procuring our assortment of SILVER AND PLATED WARE, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and other JEWELRY and BIJOUTERIE of all descriptions, to suit the taste of the most careful buyers.

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250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13;
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Cost $15, and worth $20.
Cost $15, and worth $20.
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